WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY ROYAL SOCIETY

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1919—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL...

VOL. IV NO. 179 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1st October	SOUDA	6,696
[illegible] "	MOREA	10,890
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	CHINA	7,952
29th "	MALWA*	10,941
5th November	DELTA	8,097
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th "	DEVANHA	8,092
26th "	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346

*MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA } * Through steamers from Australia.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date.	Steamer
15th October	DILWARA

EASTERN INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th "	NEVASA	9,071
14th Dec.	NEURALIA	9,081
28th "	MERKARA	9,235

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
31st October	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
19th November	NALDERA	
26th December	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
First Saloon single ticket ..... £12.
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7.
A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £18. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks.
26th Sep.	LINGA	Karach Coasting
28th "	KARCA	East & S. Africa
29th "	BARALA	Gulf coasting
30th "	LHASA	Karachi direct
2nd Oct.	CHAKDARA	Gulf direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 128

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	25th Sept	3rd Octr
Peking Maru	K Yamaguchi	12th Octr.	24th Octr
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	15th Octr.	27th Octr
Kasado Maru	N Yanagi	29th "	10th Nov

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Mariloka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	13thSep	29th Sep
Bamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5845	2ndOct	16thOct.
*Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	8807	23rd Oct.	25 "
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	6996	15 "	27 "

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	8,000,000

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody. No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES
A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department.
GEO. BROWN, General Manager

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS.
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul
Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,995,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Gromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Franoqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Choribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
196, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BOBBINS, SHUTTLES, RICE STARCH, GLASS BEADS, OAK WOOD FURNITURE, LEATHER BELTING, LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, SUPER CALENDERED PAPERS (GLAZED WHITE PRINTING PAPERS), ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 1st October, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—
12 cases each 50 gross Weft Bobbins No. 1302.
41 cases each 50 gross Conical Bobbins No. 1301.
29 cases Shuttles No. 559 of assorted sizes.
4 cases Shuttles No. 560 of assorted sizes.
33 cases Shuttles No. 561 of assorted sizes.
30 bags each about 112 lbs. Rice Starch.
2 rolls Leather Belting, 260 and 330 feet.
3 cases containing Oak wood furniture, wardrobe, dinner wagon, dressing table, washstand, dining table, side-board, record cabinet, occasional table, mahogany oval mirror.
3 cases Belt.
27 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 10,922 lbs.
26 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 10,965 lbs.
27 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 11,385 lbs.
5 bales black cotton Cashmere, 36 inches.
On account and risk of the Insurance Co. concerned:—
4 cases glass beads.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT SANDHURST ROAD EAST ESTATE SUITABLE FOR CINEMA HALL OR THEATRE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on plots Nos. 3 and 4 at Sandhurst Road, the following:—
Plots for a period of 999 years.
LOT NO 1.—A very valuable Building Site known as plot No. 3 Sandhurst Road East Estate having a frontage of 60 ft. to Sandhurst Road and containing an area of 639 square yards.
LOT NO. 2.—A valuable corner Site known as Plot No. 4, Sandhurst Road, East Estate having a frontage of about 54 ft. to Sandhurst Road and a return frontage of about 120 ft. to 1st Pathan St. and containing an area of about 776 sq. yds.
Note:—Lots one and two will first be offered together as one lot and if not so let will be offered separately. In the event of the two plots being let together the Board will be willing to consider any reasonable rearrangement of the building area as shown on the plan provided that (a) the open spaces on the East of plot three and on the North of plots three and four are not altered. (b) the 63½ deg. rule is strictly observed and (c) the total area proposed to be built upon does not exceed that surrounded by Yellow lines on the plan.
Subject to the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner and of the Commissioner of Police being obtained the Board will not object to a well designed and properly constructed Cinema Hall or to a Theatre being erected on the two plots if let together.
LOT NO. 3.—A valuable plot of Building land known as Plot No. 26 Sandhurst Road East Estate having a frontage of about 85 ft. to Dharamsey Street containing an area of about 576 sq. yards.
Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed in the Rooms
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of sale apply to the Board of Estate Agent at Improvement Trust Office or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE WADIA STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th October, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Cassum Dewji and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr Adamalli Allibhai Suratwalla the following property:—
All that peice of leasehold land being Plot No. 2 B. Tardeo Estate situate at Tardeo on the West side of a New Street called "Wadia Street" in the division of "D" Ward in the City and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 328 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the North by Plot No. 3 belonging to the Lessor and demised to Bomanji Pestonji Vachha, on the East by the said Wadia Street on the South by Plot No. 2A also belonging to the Lessor and on the West by the property of Manecki Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd., and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 312 and 318, New No. 13832, Old Survey Nos. 442-446 and New Survey No. 2-3394 and are assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 3846 (6) and Street No. 3.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NOWROJI HILL ESTATE.

Under instruction from the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNET and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1921, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on plot No. 27 at Nowroji Hill estate, the following plots for a period of 999 years:—
Lot No. 1.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 25, Nowroji Hill estate having frontage of about 69 feet to Dongri Street and containing an area of about 613 square yeards.
Lot No. 2.—A very valuable corner site known as plot No. 26, Nowroji Hill estate having a frontage of about 58 feet to Dongri street and a return frontage of about 80 feet to a proposed 40 feet road on its North and containing an area of about 513 square yards.
Lot. No. 3.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 27, Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of about 62 feet and containing an area of about 310 square yards.
Lot. No. 4.—A similar plot known as plot No. 28, Nowroji Hill Estate and containing an area of about 347 square yards.
Lot No. 5.—A similar plot known as plot No. 29, Nowroji Hill estate having a frontage of about 62 feet and containing an area of about 321 square yards.
Note.—The Board propose to lay out the land on the South of Lots 3, 4 and 5 as recreation ground. This land is now occupied by a number of semi-permanent sheds and no guarantee can be given as to when these sheds will be removed.
Lot No. 6.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 32, Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of about 65 feet and containing an area of about 589 square yards.
Lot No. 7.—A similar plot frontage about 60 ft. area about 555 sq. yds. known as plot No. 33.
Lot. No. 8.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 34, Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of about 54 feet and containing an area of about 598 square yards.
Shops and godown will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed in the rooms.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of the sale apply to the Board of Estate Agent at Improvement Trust Office or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 30th September, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the remaining unclaimed goods, etc., at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot, will be proceeded with TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
MEHTA AND CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th September, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF GRINDING MACHINERY, MOTOR ENGINE, BARLEY BAGS, FURNITURE SAFE, ETC.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 30th September, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will by order of Seth Fazumal Vallabhdas, Chhabre the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Alarakhia Jivraj the mrotgagor in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortage dated the 13th September, 1921, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part sell by public auction all the stock in trade of the said Alarakhia Jivraj at his shop at Duncan Road near two Tanks including.
3 Iron Crushers.
1 Turner Motor Engine of 25 H.-P.
1 Crushing machine, Apparatus stool implements, pullies, etc., etc.
Barley bags, weighing scale, safe, empty bags, etc., etc.
A depositor of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery taken within eight days from the date of the sale
GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th September, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4979.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1921, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 637-47, 635-37, 629-33, 611-13, Case Nos. 13, 14, 15, 19, Doongri Street.

Auction Sale of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs, Department. In accordance with Section 38 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods:—
Golf Sticks, Wearing Apparels, Deck Chairs and Old Tables and Chairs, Miscellaneous goods, etc., etc.
1 Iron Flag with wire, stays stay moorings and signal yard complete.
MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th September, 1921.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 406, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & Co. Managing Agents.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
39, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, full sizes, Milner's safes, chest of drawers, a big lot of dhotars, etc.
By order of the concerned:—
About 12,000 yards cotton webbing 4 inches, rolls of 50 yards, about 400 lbs. hemp balls, 10 packages of different parties containing:
Hair cream, lamps, seeds hat box, electrica apparatus, bedding, valise, camp kit, loom.
By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Macabe:—
Trunk, suit case, portmanteau, wearing apparels, smoking pipes, brushes, etc.
By the order of the concerned and on the account and at the risk of:—
One cask of sulphur black B. B. Powder of Aniline dye damaged by sea water.
By the order of the concerned and on the account and at the risk of Popatlal Mohanlal of Tramba Kanta:—
10 bales of yarn weighing 300 lbs. 2/40s. bleached yarn double reel.
Carriages, horses, etc.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th September, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
28, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 5462.

AUCTION SALE OF 71 BAGS ALMOND SEEDS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1921, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Mukadam Surji Khetsi and Co.'s godowns at 58 Old Bardan Lane, near Khara bazar, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Shah Vardhman Trico and Co.:—
71 bags almond seeds (Shiraz Persian).
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th September, 1921.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Re. 2
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY, 1

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

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WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Tamil, English, some Hindustani. Apply Box No. 7237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1439

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A R1492

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A R1467

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Rs5ma business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam.
C R1229

WANTED An energetic and expert MILL MANAGER. One having good experience as a Spinning Master will be preferred. Stating previous experience of Indian Mills Apply with testimonials with salary expected to. MUNNALAL & CO Munnalal Street, CAWNPORE.
A R1396

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, able to take down lectures and reproduce copies by typewriter and "Ronco" duplicator process. Applicants must state where last employed and salary received, enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the ADJUTANT, Senior Officers' School, BELGAUM.
A R1461

WANTED AT ONCE—Two CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS for Harbour Survey Work in the Gulf of Kutch. Period of engagement six months. Applicants must have had good experience in surveying and levelling as well as drawing office work and preference will be given to those with some experience in Harbour surveying. Applications together with copies of recent testimonials and salary expected to be sent to Box No. 7260, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1486

WANTED.—Applications showing candidates' qualifications, previous experience and age, are invited for the Post of Chief Officer, Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, carrying monthly salary of Rs. 600-50/1-800 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 60. They should reach the undersigned not later than 31st October 1921. The appointment which will be on probation for twelve months, shall be subject to Municipal Rules including Provident Fund Rules and to the provisions of Section 50 of the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901. Actual travelling expenses not exceeding admissible first class railway fare will be given to the candidate who is selected. He will have to join the appointment by 1st of January 1922 or a few weeks earlier if necessary. HOTCHAND C. T., Municipal Commissioner, For the City of Hyderabad Sind.
A C10927

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION by an Indian gentleman, who was many years in Japan has good experienced exports and imports business speaking Japanese. Write Box No. 7238,, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1474

WANTED—Suitable SITUATION by a young and energetic man, having highest educational qualifications (M.A.) in Economics, Commerce and Law, both Indian and Foreign, long business experience and high family connections Calls from big business houses or from States will be most welcome. Box No. 7219, Advt.Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1382

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Office at Rs. 150 per mensem in Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Apply personally DHANJI VANJI, Share Bazaar, Rogay Building, Fort.
R1478

TO BE LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS, facing Hornby Road, best for Hindu Family. Lowest rent, Premium wanted. Apply Box No. 7240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1468

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—To High Class Hindoos only.—A storied BUNGALOW at Marrott Palace, Murzban Road, Andheri, about six minutes' walk from station. Apply, K. C. MARROTT, 189, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R1433

TO LET—Newly built SHOPS and GODOWNS on Memonwada Road. Reasonable rent. Apply Mr. PURSHOTUMDAS MANGALDAS NATHOOBHOY, Malabar Point. Tel. 1463.
C R1485

TO BE LET or FOR SALE—A furnished BUNGALOW "KENNILWORTH" at Ootakamund, Snowdon Road, for the season or for the whole year. Apply Mrs. J. D. MUGASETH, No. 7-8, Club Road, Byculla.
C R1420

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1239

BLOCKS TO LET at the junction of Ripon Road and Moreland Road. Apply to HAKIM ABDUL WAHAB, next to Pydhonie Station.
C R1385

HOTEL.

THE MALAYALEE HINDU HOTEL—The only non-Brahmin hotel in Bombay. Recently opened at Mohamadi Minar, 2nd floor, Khetwadi 14th Lane. Lodging, etc., very comfortable. For full particulars gentlemen are requested to pay a short visit.
DA R1484

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One John Broadwood's (London) PIANO, good condition. Price Rs. 500. No offer, also one Roll Top WRITING TABLE, Price Rs. 150. Inquire of FRANCIS DE SOUZA, Electric Contractor, 188, Bazaar Gate, Fort.
N R1381

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

A FIRM is willing to part with Telephone. Apply stating premium, willing to pay to Box No. 7248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R1469

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotous Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE.—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN AND CO., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets for Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R1436

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PAPER INDUSTRY.—For expert advice on Paper industry, Consult, Mr. AHMAD HASAN, Paper Expert, 1, Ghasyarimandi, LUCKNOW.
T R1414

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY to buy Motor Cars, Lorries, Motor Cycles, Accessories, etc., will be offered at our NEXT AUCTION on SUNDAY, 2nd October, commencing 10-30 a.m. sharp. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
T C10947

FOR SALE.—Portable Steam Engines, Centrifugal and Contractors' Pumps, latest type Wheat Grinding Mills, Balata Belting, etc., etc., Apply Box No. 7236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1437

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared an interim Dividend of Sh. 4 per share, less English Income Tax at the rate of Sh. 6 in the pound payable on the 3rd October, 1921, to the Proprietors as registered on 1st October, 1921.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th September to 1st October, both days inclusive.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lahore. Pay Rs. 750—50—1,000 per mensem with a conveyance allowance Rs. 50 per mensem and benefit of Municipal Provident Fund. Applications with testimonials, reference and full statement of experience and qualifications should be sent under registered cover to the undersigned to reach not later than the 15-10-1921.

(Sd.) C. M. G. OGILPIE,
Deputy Commissioner and President,
Municipal Committee, LAHORE.
Town Hall,
Lahore, 5-9-1921. C10800

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF CONSULTATION ROOM.

DR. JADAVJI HANSRAJ,
D.O.M.S. (Lond.).

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON has changed his Fort Consultation Room to STANDARD BUILDING, near Gas Company Offices, Hornby Road. Hours 11 a.m. to 2-30 p.m.
R1490

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANGALDAS NAGINDAS has resigned as partner from the firm of Messrs. M. Nagindas and Co., as from 30th September, 1921. Persons interested are informed not to deal with the said resigned partner. The firm is now conducted by Messrs. Coover & Fakirbhai Patel and Maneklal Mangaldas Khata.

M. NAGINDAS & CO.
R1487

NOTICE.

OWING to sudden illness of our representative Mr. K. Mukerjee, who stopped at New Sardar Asram was compelled to leave Bombay. All communications should be addressed to Messrs. BADDLE and Co., 8, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
C10937

NOTICE.

THE Harra (Myrabolam) contract of this State, for one year will be sold by Public Auction on the 14th of October, 1921. Intending bidders should arrange to attend the Court of the undersigned on that date. Further particulars can be ascertained from the undersigned.

R. N. BHOPATKAR,
Diwan, Kanker State,
KANKER, C. P.
C10184

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE HA GOVERNMENT INSPECTER of Cotton Excise, Bombay, presidency, for about eight months, more or less. He must possess through knowledge of classification and valuation of Indian Cotton piece goods and should have in addition actual experience of mill management. Salary up to Rs. 800 p.m. according to qualifications, plus Rs. 150, motor car allowance besides house rent allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Collector of Bombay, Old Town Custom House, Bombay, up to October 7th. Applicants must not apply in person.
C C10865

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS stating age and examinations passed and accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, are invited for 4 posts of temporary Upper Subordinates in the Sind, Public Works Department.

The pay of the posts will vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m. exclusive of travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

Single Railway fare of the class admissible under the rules will be allowed for joining the appointment.

L.C.E's., or B.E's., will be given preference.

AG. CHIEF ENGINEER IN SIND.
C10914

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILL LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORRDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th of September, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st March, 1921.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th of September, 1921, to the 9th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st September, 1921.
C10894

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF PASSENGER FARES.

WITH EFFECT from 1st October, 1921, the following revised scales of passenger fares will be introduced over the East Indian Railway (including the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway) in supersession of the existing scales of fares:—

1ST CLASS.*
1 to 300 miles ..... 24 pies per mile.
plus for 301 miles and over ... 18 pies per mile

2ND CLASS.*
1 to 300 miles ..... 12 pies per mile
plus for 301 miles and over ... 9 pies per mile

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.*
(By Mail trains only.)
1 to 300 miles ..... 6 pies per mile.
plus for 301 miles and over ... 4½ pies per mile

3RD CLASS*
(By Mail trains only.)
1 to 300 miles ..... 4 pies per mile.
plus for 301 miles and over ... 3½ pies per mile

Intermediate and Third class passengers travelling by trains other than Mail trains will be charged at the existing scale of fares namely:—

(By other than Mail trains.)*
Intermediate class ..... 4½ pies per mile.
Third class ..... 3 pies per mile.

The present rules restricting the booking of intermediate and Third class passengers by Mail trains will continue in force.

*On the Ambala-Kalka Section of the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway double the above fares will be charged.

By order,
E. F. HIGMAN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
No. 61.
Calcutta, 11th August, 1921. C10915

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

I HEREBY give notice that A. B. AGASKAR is no longer in the service of this Company and has no authority in any way to represent or to act in any way on behalf of the Company.

J. R. C. BADHAM,
Branch Manager.
Bombay Branch,
Nawab Building,
327, Hornby Road.
C10952

THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF REGD. OFFICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from 1st October, to

In CO.'S WORKSHOPS,
Parel Tank Road,
behind Old Govt. House.
C10958

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOODS.

The following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places named below:—

Madras Sandalwood

Quantity About Tons.	Place of Sale	Date of Sale
„ 200	Satyamangalam	30-11-1921.
„ 200	Tirupattur	3-12-1921.
„ 80	Vellore	7-12-1921.
Coorg sandalwood 300	Fraserpet	12-12-1921.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore.

Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore station on S. I. R.
Tirupattur and Vellore are Railway stations on S. I. R.
For terms of sale and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—
Satyamangalam sale, District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.
Tirupattur sale District Forest Officer, West Vellore, Tirupattur
Vellore sale District Forest Officer, South Vellore. Vellore.
Coorg sale Deputy Conservator of Forests Direction Division, Coorg. Mercara.
Coimbatore,
Dated, 23rd September, 1921.

(Sd.) H. F. A. WOOD,
Conservator of Forests, V. C.
C10754

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and CODICIL thereto of BHAT MULJI BHIMJI, late of Bombay, Gugli Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, late of Jamkhambhalia in Kathiawar a retired broker, a widower .....Deceased.

1. DAVE VASSANJI KHIMJI, (2) THAKER CHHAGANLAL JAGJIWAN and (3). PADH MAGANLAL RAMJI, all of Bombay GUGLI Brahmin, Hindu inhabitants, merchants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the first two being the executors named in the Will and the last being the executor named in the codicil thereto .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of September, 1921.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJI and Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C10953

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NANBAI alias HIRAVAHOO, wife of Ranchhordas Dharsey and daughter of Lakhmidas Virchand, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu.....Deceased.

CHATARBHUJ RANCHHORDAS HINGWALA, of Bombay Bhatia, Hindu inhabitant Landed proprietor, residing at Ghatkooper, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 20th day of September, 1921.
Messrs. BHABHUTSHANKER LANGA and GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C10956

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATUR AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai POSANIBAI, daughter of Ramdu Nagoo Masalu and widow of Rajaram Narsoo, of Bombay, Telgu Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

(1) SAYAMABAI, widow of Lingoo Karadi Kalolu; (2) LAXMIBAI, widow of Pocheti Gaddi Babilalu, and (3) BALARAM bin BALARAM UPPALA, all of Bombay, Telgu Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kamathipura, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executrixs and Executor named in the Will of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 17th day of September, 1921.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C10957

AMUSEMENTS

THE LAST DAY!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present the Third of their glorious Series of

THE BIGGEST SEVEN!

Yet another supremely pathetic and intensely dramatic Masterpiece Picture with, perhaps, the most beloved and the most admired screen beauty.

GERALDINE FARRAR
in the principal role
"THE DEVIL-STONE"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
Four Shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

Commencing-To-morrow-Saturday!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present the Fourth Production of their Biggest Seven Series
"THE DARK LANTERN"
(6 Reels-6000 feet)
Featuring the popular, pretty Star
ALICE BRADY.
A story of a Woman and her two loves! A Superb Rea Art Picture full of Romance and Action.

West-End Cinema

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA

PRESENTS

THE BRANDED FOUR

Seconds of staggering suspense; moments of maddening mystery; hours of heart interest and thrills you will find in this Select Serial of Superiority.

STARRING
BEN WELSON
AND
NEVA GERBER
SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
DONT MISS THIS ONE
PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
American death—defying Hero of Dared-evil Deeds
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
A thrilling tale of the great outdoors featuring the most fearless man in the World!
THIRD WEEK
Episode 6th TROUBLE TRAIL.
„ 7th WAR IN THE OILS FIELDS.
The most powerful Drama in 2 Reels featuring
TOM SANTSCH
the son of the Outdoors
IN
TEMPEST
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

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TO-MORROW
TO-MORROW

MADAN'S MIGHTY ENTERPRISE
MADAN'S MIGHTY ENTERPRISE
MADAN'S MIGHTY ENTERPRISE

"The Son of Tarzan"
"The Son of Tarzan"
"The Son of Tarzan"

THE WONDER JUNGLE SERIAL
THE WONDER JUNGLE SERIAL
THE WONDER JUNGLE SERIAL

SHOWING SIMULTANEOUSLY AT

Empire & Empress.
Empire & Empress.
Empire & Empress.

THE EMPIRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MARIE CORELLI'S
Novel which has been read by millions
"INNOCENT"
Featuring
MODGE STEWART

THE EMPRESS

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"ATLAS No. 2"
The Conclusion of a Great Mystery Drama
A FILM THAT THRILLS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-MORROW at 9-30 p.m.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
SUNDAY at 5-30 p.m.
A NOVEL AND ARTISTIC ATTRACTION.
THE FIRST ENTERTAINMENT OF ITS KIND EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.
Madan Theatres, Limited.
Present
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
This Company presents a Programme remarkable for its Versatility running through the whole garnut of theatrical fare such as:—
Grand Opera, Concert (Instrumental & Vocal), Comedy Sketches, Pantomime, Musical Burlesques, Cossack and International Dances, Russian Folk Songs Grand Guignal Tragedy & Songs-Scenas of Russian Life
14 RUSSIAN ORCHESTRA 14
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BARON FITTINGHOFF.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

THE LAST CHANCE!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night for the last Time the sublime ages-old Story of

Raja Harischandra

The ancient King, who was challenged by the Gods to prove his Truthfulness and who came out triumphant through the ordeal!

It is a wonderfully beautiful super production by the Hindoostan Film Mfg. Coy!

Raja Harischandra

was sworn to Truth, He sacrificed his worldly wealth, his throne—aye, was on the point of sacrificing his wife—rather than desert his Veracity. This is perhaps the most popular Story of Ancient Mythology ever attempted on the Screen.

IT IS A TWO-FOLD PROGRAMME
Four Parts of our Current Serial
(Fresh Episodes 11 and 12) of
"THE CARTER CASE"
Four Shows to-day; at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

New York, 28th Sept. 1921.

Futures at New York, Oct. 21 04; Jan. 20 79; Mar. 20 35

Liverpool, 28th Sept. 1921.

Cotton Daily Mid. U.G.O.C.— Oct. 14 77; Jan. 14 23; Mar. 13 85; May. 13 45

Liverpool

London 28th Sept, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/5 5/8 Steady
Bar Gold	£5 10 11 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	43 1/8 Quiet

DISCOUNTS.

London, 28th Sept. 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 9/16
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st	5 1/4
" " " 6 "	5 3/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block	155

New York 28th Sept. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 71 37

EXCHANGE.

London, 28th Sept. 1921.

On London in Paris	52 39
" in Germany	473 50
" in Italy	91 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 78
Christiana	19 73
Amsterdam	11 58
Switzerland	21 57

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 27th Sept, 1921.

WHEAT.

Australian F. A. Q. Afloat Quoted — 69

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 5/8
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 87 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Forestpare Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Quoted £ 21

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. £ 20 3/4

TONE OF RAPESEED :— Nominal.

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sep.-Oct. £ 20 1/2

TONE OF LINSEED :— No demand.

LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) —

COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sep.-Oct., Sellers £ 11 1/2

COTTONSEED Egyptian Sept.-Oct, Sellers £ 22

COTTONSEED argentine Sept.-Oct, Sellers £ 17 1/2

" " Oct.-Nov. Sellers £ 17 3/4

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 69
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 68
Copper Braziers	£ 101
Yellow Metal	£ 9
Hard Spelter	£ 20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 30 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 71 1/2
Victory Bounds 4%	£ 78 1/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£88 9/16
Canada 2 1/2%	£ 48 7/8
Japan Paper 3 1/2%	£ 43½
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loans	67 3/4
Government Securities 3%	£ 49 3/4
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov.	13
Plantation first Latex Crepe Oct. Paid Buyer	9 1/4

Tone :— Very Dull. Closing steadier.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C & F Calcutta	17/9 Sellers Nov.-Dec.
No. 16 White Java, C. & F Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	21/4 1/2
No. 16 White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	21/4 1/2
No. 16 White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	22/7 1/2

Tone :—Steadier. Improved Bombay demand.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Sept. 29.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning dr Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 591 and went up to Rs. 594. It then declined till Rs. 575 again touching Rs. 580 at 1 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 578. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 576 and closed at Rs. 584.

Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 521 and after going up till Rs. 525 went down to Rs. 507 which was the rate at 1 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal December-January was quoted Rs. 435 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the inquiry was limited to high class quality of old Berars and new Bengals by Japan Shippers and local Millwalas. About 6,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 29th Sept, 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	584
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	442
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	515

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 29th Sept, 1921.

Broach April-May,	577
Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	428
Oomra's Dec.-Jany.	509

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	420	405	390
M. G. Comra's	No. 4	540	530	510
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	570	550	540
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	555	545	525
M.G. Broach				
Southern V				

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 5 p.m. on 28th September 1921.

Cotton	4318 Bales.
Wheat	2938 Qrts.
Linseed	6940 "
Rapeseed	6972 "
Gingellyseed	629 "
Poppyseed	349 "
Groundnuts	1519 "
Castorseed	13159 "
Rice	6300 "
Myrabellams	1101 "
Cottonseed	4845 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	3701 "
Jawas	1830 "
Masur	Nil "
Bailey	Nil "
Bajra	1107 "
Coal	14652 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p.m. Bombay, 29th Sept. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 1/2
Bank Demand	1-5 17/32
Dos. Acceptance 3m/s	1-6 0
Fcs. Demand	375
American Dollars	376
Hongkong Dollars	207
Shanghai	—
Japan	175
Singapore	161

Market :— Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

29th Sept. 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Iron	2/6	75	0	0
Steel	1	75	0	0
Lead	1 1/4	75	0	0
Do.	11/2	75	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	79	0	0
Do.	2	79	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	80	0	0
Do.	1	80	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	80	0	0
Do.	11/2	80	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	80	0	0
Do.	2	80	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars			not	
Panah tako joint		22	0	0
Copper English Bars		62	8	0
Brass-Bars		36	0	0
Lead		50	4	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations.

Bazar Rates.

5-30 p.m. 29th September 1921 Bazar Terms.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	93	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	85	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	88	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	8	0
Teaseed, White 98-15	85	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	80	0	0
Teaseed, Black	70	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0
Poppyseed, White	16	8	0
Groundnuts	85	0	0
Jawa	62	0	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0
Castorseed	82	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	10	4	0
Wheat September	12	0	0
Linseed May.	14	8	0
Linseeds Septembor	14	0	0
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	48	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Sept. 29.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 29-9.
Bars gold forward, Rs. 29-1-9.
Bars silver ready, Rs. 98-12.
Bars silver 1st settlement, Rs. 98-12.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/54.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5-17/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5-15/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5-9/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5-5/8.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 375.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 395.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 385.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 175.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 169.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 207.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 297.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 161.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 376.
London gold per oz—Ready, 110-11.
London silver per oz—Ready, 43-1/8.
London silver per oz—Forward, 42-7/8.
Tone of silver—Steady. India and China bought.
American cross rate, Dollars 3.73-3/8.
Paris cross rate, Frcs 52.30.
Italian cross rate, 91.56.
Swiss cross rate, 21.60.
German cross rate, Mrks 467.
Belgium cross rate, Frcs 53.00.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47, 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100-10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
3½ per cent Government Paper, 59-12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due, 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market opened strong, but closed weak owing to speculators' selling.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2925, Bombay Cotton 1380, Bombay Dyeing 1967/8, Central India 3170, Colaba Land 2920, Crescent 815, Currimbhoy 2300, David 1787/8, Fazulbhoy 1830, Finlay 1485, Indian Bleaching 210, Indore Malwa 790, Kasturchand 1700, Kohinoor 3760, New Great 1152/8, Pearls 1440, Pabanay 1130, Shapurji 542/8, Simplex 1205, Swan 1465, Swadeshi 5340.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ahmedabad Electric 175, Bombay Burma 562/8, Bt Burma Petrol 13/4, Bombay Tramway 137/8, Bombay Burma N I 157/8 pr, Bombay Steam 317/8, Bundi Cement 45, Indian Cement 400, Katni ord 297/8, Katni def 1400, New India Insurance 2 dis, Shivrajpur 34, Tata ord 102/8, Tata def 570, Tata Hydro 940, Tata Oil 102/8, Tuta Bank 23/12, Scindia Steam 19/8.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY

STATIONS.	24 hrs to 8 a. m. of 29-9-1921.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Sept 29th. 1920.		1921.	
			In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0	0	85	81	66	26
Fort (St. Xs. Hy.)					74	7
Esplanade (Cor. Vai Bagh)					70	60
Byculla (E. J. Hy.)					75	78
Parel (E. I. Rly.)						

					49	39
					45	41
					44	15
					44	72

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th September, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.19in. and Multan 0.50in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Multan and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Multan and day temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner and in excess at Mount Abu. Day temperature is lower than usual over the division; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Surat reports 0.31in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in north Gujarat and Central India West humidity is in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal on the west Kathiawar coast and lower than usual elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Hoshangabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual in the north of the division; night temperature is below normal at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has given local rain in the north and south-west Punjab and a few falls have occurred in south Gujarat, south Malabar and south-east Madras. A break in the rains prevails over the rest of the reporting area. No station records rainfall exceeding half an inch, the largest amount reported being 0.50in. at Multan. Day temperature is generally lower than usual over the northern half of the reporting area. The sea is reported as rough from Colombo.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in the north and south-west Punjab and a few falls in Madras, Mysore and Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th September, 1921 :—

The monsoon has been weak except in Burma and the south of the Peninsula and a depression is forming in the centre of the Bay. The western disturbance has given fairly widespread rain in the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the north Punjab, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, Coorg, Malabar and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, the east United Provinces, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat and the Central Provinces. Other amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are :—Port Blair, Table Island one inch; Victoria Point five; Mandalay one and a half; Muymyo two; Gauhati one and a half; Cox's Bazar one, Darbhanga two, and Gulmarg a half.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA;

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in.	29.871
Temperature of Air	deg.	81.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		74 8
Dew Point		72 7
Relative humidity of Air		0 757
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		3:2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		85 2
Minimum do do		77 4
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	135
Fall of Rain	inches	0 00
Total fall during month	"	12 96
do. year	"	35 77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th Sept.		0 03

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY; HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday	5th Oct	m 1 36	28 11
		1 33a	27 1

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday	5th Oct	m 7 31	17 11
		7 33a	16 0

"Pussyfoot" Johnson arrived at Cawnpore on 27th September and was accorded a reception at the station. Mr. Johnson delivered a lecture last night at Edward Memorial Hall and explained the nature of his work in America. He will address a meeting this evening at Chunni Mohal Park. There was dissatisfaction at the last night's meeting as no proper seating accommodation for Indians had been made.—(A. P.).

At Allahabad About 600 Municipal sweepers have gone on strike on the morning of September 28, and are demanding higher wages.—(A. P.).

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

TAXI DRIVER FINED.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector D'Sa charged Dayal Coovez, Taxi Driver No. 4683 for rash and negligent driving.

It appears from evidence that a Taxi Car No. 7145 running forwards Cumballa Hill got out of order on the midnight of the 25th instant. While its driver was repairing it the accused's car came from behind and knocked down the complaint's car.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50.

STORY OF A MARRIAGE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. Khandaluwala, Additional Magistrate, J. S. Cavanagh charged Miss O. Reid, on the charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 1,300.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader appeared for the Complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. E. J. Vaz, pleader.

The complainant in his evidence stated that he was employed in the Loco Workshop, G. I. P. Railway and on resigning his post drew from the Provident Fund Rs. 3,778. On the 3rd of July last while going to Ajmere in search of a job he gave accused residing at Sankli Street, Rs. 800 and jewellery worth Rs. 500. From Ajmer he asked accused to send him Rs. 100 but received only Rs. 80 by money order. On his returning to Bombay when he asked from her his money and jewellery she denied all knowledge of them. He lodged a complaint with the Police and was referred to the Magistrate's Court.

The defence was that the complainant had given the money and jewellery as presents. As she refused to marry the complainant a false charge was brought against her.

His Worship disbelieved the complainant's story and discharged the accused and further ordered the jewellery to be given to the accused.

REPORTED THEFT.

Velji Jedserji a cloth merchant residing at Haines Road reports to the Police of theft from his house to the value of Rs. 1,407.

SUICIDE FOR RS. 15.

M. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Abdul Rahiman (40) a Parsi convert, who was found in an unconscious state near Railway Infirmary, Byculla. The accused had lost Rs. 15 in the races which had disheartened him.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium.

CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner on the body of a newly born female child which was found by a watch man in a gutter near Reay Road.

The Coroner's Surgeon Dr. Walsh examined said that there were some marks of obrasions and lungs were separated.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAIN.

An inquest was held yesterday by the Coronor on the body of Rama Fakira, (30) a fisherman, who was knocked down by a train near Lower Parel. The deceased was trying to cross the line when he was warned by a Ticket Collector. While crossing the line a train arrived and he was knocked down. His head and legs were crushed and he died on the spot.

The jury returned verdict of accidental death while crossing the line.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the announcements that a daily being made in the papers of candidates standing for general ward election, from the different wards in the city it is to be feared that the Bovernment is not going to take steps to have the next election of the Muniuipal Corporation on a democratic basis. Wren a wider franchise is given to the Councils why should not the Municipal election be held on a similar franchise is a question that must strike everybody as strange. The general belief is that because Government wants the help of the Corporation in its Developement scheme, which it would not get easily from a democratic corporation Government does not want to enlarge the electorate of the city, till the Development scheme is fully gone through. Whether this is correct or not remains to be seen but I think it is the duty of the Government promising reforms everywhere to intervene and if possible to extend the life of the present Corporation for a reasonable time and get through the necessary legislation in the meantime.

Yours etc.

J. B. B.

THE SITUATION IN MALABAR.

"X" writes the following letter to the "Hindu".

Sir,—Arrests are still going on in various parts of the district; but there is a talk that Moplahs are being caught indiscriminately. As it is a fact that all Moplahs are not implicated in the present disturbance, the authorities have to be specially careful in seeing that innocent Moplahs are not molested. It is rumoured that arrests are unfortunately being made indiscriminately, innocents being often victimised. The rowdies are reported to be still at large hiding in hills, and jungles and on the sea. At Calicut in spite of Martial Law, people still enjoy peace and freedom. It is to the credit of the Administration that the law is not enforced in its full rigour there, and that things are allowed to go on very much as in normal times.

People will be interested to hear the rather annoying manner in which Moplah prisoners under Martial Law are being despatched by rail. A number of them are put into a waggon or a luggage van which is locked on either side and attached to trains. I was surprised to see that the van had no ventilator worth the name. Even granting that peremptory arrests of the kind now going on in the Martial Law areas are necessary in the interests of administration, one can hardly find one's way to support this inhuman practice of shutting up human beings in closed vans, as though they were so many head of cattle, or rice bags.

Your readers may also like to know how Tanur Railway station is intact and has survived the riot, while Parapanangadi, the adjacent station, has been devastated. A relation of mine at Tanur, an eye-witness of the position then, told me that it was by virtue of the kindly intervention of certain Moplah Khilafat workers who had some force and influence at their back, that the station staff and the station article were left uninterfered with. It is a fact that Tanur Railway station has been spared wonderfully. Severe as are the curses of the afflicted on the atrocious Moplah rioters, they have some good work for the Khilafat officers of the locality. There is, however, no doubt as to the extent and acuteness of the suffering where it has really ensued.

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POONA RACES.

THE BIG MEETINGS.

A RETROSPECT.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The Big Meetings have come and gone and a retrospect of the seasons events would be of interest.

Before proceeding further I wish to hark back to certain remarks made by me in the "Chronicle" of 29th August. Here I referred to an objection against Dialect and stated that it was remarked by more than one that there was little hope of its being upheld as Mr. Goculdass, the big man this side, was concerned.

At the time of writing I meant to imply that there was a general impression that the Western India Turf Club were averse to displease Mr. Goculdas—the big owner this side—through fear of losing his patronage and support. My intentions, I am informed, have been misconstrued into suggestions implying dishonesty on the part of the Stewads in all matters pertaining to Mr. M. Goculdass. If this impression be held by any who read the references in question, I hasten to contradict it. Few can realise the strain involved in reporting an afternoon's racing when a detailed account is required for the following morning's issue. First and foremost a racing correspondent, as much as anyone else, is played out and wearied. Add to this a jolting train, possibly a headache, a cramped writing position, irritation at having to forego the jovial company of winning friends and the possibility of being on the wrong side over the day's doings and one can get some slight idea of the handicaps that have to be contended with.

Is it any wonder then that under such conditions grammatical errors creep in and thoughts and intentions are incorrectly expressed?

To revert to the Racing now.

THE STEWARDS.

The Stewards have been more than busy and have sat in solemn conclave more often this season than perhaps ever before. Their enquiries havn't resulted in any expulsions or suspensions, though the running of certain horses was more inconsistent than that of Collingwood for which Goolam Ali was deprived of his trainer's license. There is more for the Stewards to do them to investigate the running of those "pickled" ones after they have won. It is their duty to have men in their ranks who take their jobs seriously, are there to witness a race from start to finish, have a sound knowledge of racing matters, know something of the many ruses, both fair and underhand, a jockey and trainer can employ in his profession and last but certainly not least, there should be no one with physical infirmities amongst their number. Have we had a single instance known to the public where the Stewards have had a jockey or trainer up for shady practices? Enquiries there have been when "Surprise packets" like Fretwork, Prime Boy, Lover True and Greenfield, to name but a few have been served up. Do the Stewards honestly believe they are in a Garden of Eden Surrounded by Angels? When they are thoroughly disillusioned on this point, then and only then can they be pointed to as the right men in the right place.

THE STARTER.

The Starter has had a fairly trying season, for fields have been the largest we have known for years His is a thankless task and whether with Mr. Lance or anyone else as starter, there must be instances where one or more in a field of fifteen and over, gets away bady. I think, however, the Starter is incorrect in his interpretations of a flying start. He holds to the stand still start, almost an impossibility with horses and he would do better if he were to let his field go when they are a few feet behind and walking up to the tapes in a line. One direction more than another where the Starter has a duty, is to have up cases in which jockeys intentionally get left or are, owing to "Funk" or other reasons, the last away. A note book recording those slow at getting off, part'cularly if a favourite and not wanted to win and those that feel their nerves are not equal to keeping their draw numbers, but prefer to get to the outside, will provide interesting data for the Stewards when enquiries are in progress.

THE HANDICAPPER.

The Handicapping has been so much commented upon that I understand the Handicapper Col. Findlay has resigned. It is to be hoped that his resignation was not brought about, as is rumoured, by the criticism of a particular handicap in which the Handicapper come out top. If this is so, it should prove to the offending party, that a little knowledge is sometimes dangerous. It unfortunately has this drawback, that in future none will venture an opinion for fear of "putting his foot into it."

THE JOCKEYS.

The Jockeys—How Many of those now lording it about in India styling themselves Jockeys deserve to be classified as such. Unfortunately for the majority of Indian owners they have to be content with a lot of riders who, owing to an apprenticeships in England or Australia as a stable or riding boys and then the good fortune of getting single winning mounts or little more are driven through stress of circumstances to India. Here they demand in the most barefaced manner terms for a mount or two which they would struggle a whole season to earn at home. A short residence in the country, earning sums far exceeding their wildest dreams, soon upsets their equilibrium and they are to be seen "swanking" it about in private cars and taxis, living in the very best hotels and "peacocking" it about at the biggest restaurants immaculately garbed, like a lot of Nabobs.

Were any of them brought up to this? That there are a few amongst them that can hold themselves in check and conduct themselves as gentleman, I don't deny; but it is positively nauseating to watch the public capers of the majority who glaringly justify the adage. "Put a beggar on horseback and he'll drive to the devil." It's this sudden rise to affluence in surroundings and through channels not always the outcome of merely riding winners, than produces amongst respectable people a positive loathing and dislike for those of the profession.

While Jockeys can be reviled, they also can and should be treated as human beings and afforded every opportunity to defend themselves when they are being interrogated in the course of an enquiry. They are at a decided disadvantage when before the Stewards for, however smart they may be in other directions they are hopelessly outmatched when under cross-examination by Judge and Jury combined. They are entitled to a fair trial in all cases and the day must come when the autocratic rule of the Western Indian Turf Club must give way to the principles of justice and equity the world over—open courts with competent assistance for those on trial.

The most successful riders during the Big Meetings were:—

McPherson an easy first with 15 wins and 8 places. Townsend and Morris each got 5 wins, but the former placed 15 times against 9 by the later. Bowley follows with 4 wins and 6 places. A. T. Harrison with 3 wins and 18 places, Lambert 3 wins and 2 places, and Donnelly with 3 wins and 2 places come next. All the others, including W. Hugley, get two or less wins, omitting Dead Heats.

OWNERS' AND TRAINERS' UNION.

One often asks, is a revolution in Indian Racing possible of achievement? The answer is in the affirmative and its accomplishment is ridiculously simple. It merely requires a little of the solidarity perceptible the world over for the corrections of misrule and injustice—Union. An Union of Owners, or Owners and Trainers would, in a very short space of time realise the immense respect their objections and grievances would receive from the Club if they had only once to assert themselves and make the Club aware of the fact that they who pay the piper have a legitimate right to suggest the tune.

A boycott of one meeting at the eleventh hour would drive home to the Western India Turf Club as nothing else could that all said and done they are very much the lesser lights in the great game where they now treat with such callous indifference the leading artists—the Public, the Owners, the Trainers and the Jockeys.

GENERAL.

The Tote, that dumb edifice that, while supplanting the much maligned "Bookie" has been the means of producing a more vitiated atmosphere, has been well managed. The exterior "management" however of the tote is a matter with which I am more concerned Does it not strike the Stewards as peculiar that short priced failures are invariably successful when at longer odds? There is only one way to mitigate this evil. A Blind Tote. What possible objection can there be to have the investments screened both inside and outside till the first bell rings? The screens can be removed immediately the horses have left the paddock and not a moment before. This would effectively put a stop to what one so frequently hears about short priced non triers.

The Police Order by which Taxis conveying the Bombay contingents were compelled to stop some distance from the entrance gates was persisted in throughout, while a Poona Municipal Sweeper, if in a private car, was privileged to drive up to the entrance in state. God bless the Poona Police.

Once in the enclosures there was little cause for complaint. The refreshments were always of the best with plenty to spare. Over everything else Major Hughes, the Secretary, had left his mark, making one feel that the Poona course was a spot "Where every prospect pleases, but only man is vile."

8TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER 121.

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 28th September 1921.

THE CURZON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Juggernath Dass' Pharpar.
Mr. S. Basheer Alli's Double Win.
Mr. Hillman's Quite Dark.
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Trostan.
Mr. M. H. Karbhari's Charcoal.
Mr. Vernon's Liberty.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Camberley.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Baronvale
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Mist.
Mr. T M Thaudeus' Divide.
H. E. Sir G. Lloyd's Fussy.
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. M. Khairaz's Belvedere.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. M. Khairaz's Lady Cleopatra.
H. H. the Maharaja o Cooch Behar's Paragua.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's D. N. P.
Mr. M. Goculdass's Cheechako.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Dialect.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Catchup.
Mr. Heath's Viola.
Mr. Heath's Marmion.
Mr. A. M. S. Mahomed's Murmansk.
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's Lover True.
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Aga Coochick Shah's Birthday Clothes.
H. E. Lord Willingdon's Way of an Eagle.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Box O'Tricks.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Ragazzo.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Walhachin
Mr. Juggernath Dass' Bluster.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's Claim. A.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's Lord Jim.
Mr. Frank's Millmount.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's The O'Malley.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Chauntress
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Nerissa.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's Another Night
Mr. Vernon's Anthracite.
Mr. Vernon's Oregon Pine.
Messrs. Vernon and T. Harrison's Penny Pie.
Mr. T. Harrison's Gavrelle.
Mr. Gold's Forrard Away.
Mr. Gold's Leicester Square.
Mr. Gold's Ecclesion.
Messrs. Noble and H. B. Sorabjee's Hibernia.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Lemon.
Mr M. Goculdass' Cahir Lass.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Limehouse Lights.
Messrs W. King and V. J. Reed's Warburton.
Mr. W. King's Easter Holiday.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Lomo.
Mr. T. M. Thadde s' Gentle Saxon.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Gold Reef.
Mr. H. B. Shroff's Mirabelle.
Mr. H. B. Shroff's Miss Glad Eyes.
Mr. Goodwill's Deelin.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Moreen.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Zea.
Mrs. P. Victor's E phene.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's The Lark.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Ila's Fancy.
H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar's Princess Ila.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Reciprocity.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Cracknel.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Sauce (late Catsup).
Mr. T. Tejpal's Glass Rock.
Mr. Heath's Steel Blue.
Mr. Heath's She She.
Mr. Silver's Lady Ard.
Mr. T. Harrison's Much Married.
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's Magical Mike.
Mr. G. Wesche-Dart's Some Scribe.
Mr. G. Wesche-Dart's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr R H Gahagan's Roi Grison
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Vlinger.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. A. R. Kasava Mudaliar's Peshwa.
Mr. A. E. Stephen's Huntsman.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. M Shamlan's Karikata.
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's Gold King.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's Anxious.
Mr. Esmail Hashum's Peninsula.
Mr. Noble's Brindisi.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Rose Hill.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Waabil.
Mr. Mahmood Sirazee's Shums.
Mr. Felice's Kitchener.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's Lamington.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib'o Vershan
Messrs R S Captain and Hoshang Jamsetjee's Tiger.
Mr. Heath's Portcullis.
Mr. Heath's Khaboor.
Mr. A. M. Shamlan's Triumph.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Hakum.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Arvil.

THE TRAVELLERS' STAKES. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's Waveline.
Capt. J. B. Browne's Lomond's Pride.
Mr. Juggernath Dass' Pharpar.
Mr. Gold's Quiver.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's The Lark.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Ila's Fancy.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Nurse Bobs.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Night Bomber.
Mr. Heath's Marmion.
Mr. Heath's Meg Merrilies.

THE EBOR HANDICAP. Distance 2½ Miles

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Our Stephen.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Bridgend.
Mr. F G Kennedy's Dori
Mr T. M Thaddeus' Mametz.
Mr. Frank's Millmount.
Mr. Vernon's Fleurbaix.
Messrs. W. King and V. J. Reed's Thunder.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's Flotelle
Mr A H Shashtary's Whit Monday
Aga Coochick Shah's Birthday Clothes.
Mr M Goculdass' Silver Saint.
Mr. Kelso's Plaxtol.
Mr R. R. S.'s Mademoiselle Foch.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. J. Cromwell's Corinda.
Mr. M. M. Karbhari's Imkin.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Towlik.
Messrs S. N. Mahomed and H. G Ally's Hero
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and H. G. Ally's Municipal
Mr. S N Mahomed's Almas.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. M. Shamlan Paleface.
Mr. A. M. Shamlanj's Malabar.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Romeo.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Tayeed.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Isonomy.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Kingscraft.
Mr. Lantin's Last Day.
Mr Lantin's Istamboul.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Jassim.
Messrs. M. M. Isfani and T V Shroff's Bahadurjung.
Mr. Rustom Cowasjee's Buttonwood.
Mr. R. K. Irani's Atlas.
Mr. D. D Ghista's Gold Coin.
Messrs Noble and H. B Sorabjee's Abadan.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Merle.
Mr. M. Goculdass's Romulus.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Marshal Foch.
Messrs. H. Ebrahimjee and P. Sursing's Leopold.
Messrs H. Ebramjee and P. Sursingh's Archduke.
Messrs. P. Sursingh and Haji Abed Kasmavi's Chaman.
Messrs. H. Hassanali and A. K. Glasswala's Honeysuckle.
Mr. Hamdan Hamood's Jerman.
Mr. Brave's Vendetta.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's Yellow Silk.
Messrs. S. R. A Wahab and M. Shaffe' Cummer
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab and E. M. Suleman's Latif.
Mr. Syed Shakr Hamid's Helicon.
Mr. Syed Shakir Hamid's Wamba.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Tookmachi.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Sunwar.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Apollo.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Theara.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Truelove.
Mr F Valimahomed's Aligarh.
Mr. Marks' Centry.
Mr. Marks' Black Guinea.
Mr. K. S. Irani's Wadi.
Messrs. Sneff bin Fazal and K. S. Irani's Doctor.
Mr. M. M. Patel's Good Star.
Mr. Gubber Mahomed's Anter.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Fahtak.
Mr. Mahomed Ahmed's Uddai.
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's Compliment.
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's Sun.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Quantity.
Mr. Khadavi's A. Rehman's Vulcan.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's Ayr Laddie.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Limerick
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Reeman.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's King Palace.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Mohandis.
Mr. Jarulla bin Taib's Fareek.
Messrs. D. S. Irani and Rashid Swedani's Monitor.
Mr. T. A. Poonawalla's Searcher.
Mr. M. Mahomedally's Blue Diamond.
Mr. M. Mahomedally's The Grafter.
Mr. M. Mahomedally's Cowaan.
Mr. Haji Fatah Khaderi's Meerjan.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Happy Land.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's White Boy.
Mr. Elia Abdulnoor's Firjah.
Mr. Malik's Tantalus.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Zainulmulk.
Messrs. S. A. Kassim and S A Abbas' Charity.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has issued a statement showing the account of the All-India Tilak Swarajya Funds and other funds, from which it is seen that ordinary membership in the province stood at 79021, of which Poona registered 10994, Thana coming next 10831. The total of subscriptions to the Swarajya fund stood at Rs. 441,475/4/3, Poona contributing Rs. 50,737/15/6, E. Khandesh Rs. 36,769-10/6, Nasik, Rs. 44,307/1/6, and Bombay Suburban District. Rs. 189,232/4/6. The total of the "Ear Marked Fund" stood at Rs. 111,869/12/0, and that of the cash received Rs. 128,600/12/3.

It is further stated that, the amount due to the All-India Congress Committee is Rs. 82401/6/0, out of which the sum of Rs. 73371/0/6 is already paid. Ornaments belonging to the Suburbon District Congress Committee are in the hands of the Treasurer of the All-India Congress Committee. The balance due to it will be paid after they are sold.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL CASE.

OVERTURE FOR SETTLEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, the case again came for hearing in which Messrs. H. M. Shekedar and J. B. Shukhadia, two students of the Elphinstone College, residing in College Hostel, on Wodehouse Road, took out summons against (1) R. D. Jardine, (2) W. H. Wild, (3) F. C. Kellaway, (4) I. Henshil Wood and (5) D. Lea on charges of trespass, insult, assault, wrongful confinement and criminal intimidation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainants while the accused were defended by Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. J. P. Wallace. Solicitor.

PRINCIPAL COVERNTON.

Questioned by the Court at the outset said that the accused tendered an apology for disturbing him that night. They justified their action on the ground that they had come to stop the nuisance. His impression was that the question of stone-throwing had come up the next day. On the night itself the students complained to him that an air gun was fired and that was in the presence of the accused. He could not say if any of the accused was under the influence of drink.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, witness said no ladies were brought to him as witnesses. He wrote to the accused to see him and they all came. The second accused was identified as the person who assaulted Limji and Chiniwala.

Witness asked the students to identify their assailants but they were not able to identify particular assailant. Sukhadia showed marks of injury to the witness but he could not see any marks at all. There was only one student who had distinct mark. Sukhadia complained to the witness that accused No. 5 had a revolver and that he had pointed it to the accused. He saw only one stick with the accused. Accused No. 5 promptly subjected himself to a search for the revolver.

Examined by the Magistrate witness said that he did not see smoking pipe with accused No. 5.

OVERTURE FOR SETTLEMENT.

His Worship at this stage asked Mr. Nariman if the students would like to let the case go to the arbitration of Principal Coverton, Mr. Nariman having consulted the students, they all with one accord said 'No."

The case was therefore proceeded with.

F. G. STREET.

In examination of Mr. Vicaji Mr. F. G. Street said that he was Bombay Pilot and resided in Rahim Mansion. Accused No. 5, Robson and his wife all stayed in the same flat. On the night of the 13th July last the students of the Hostel were shouting and jeering, as he got up and shut the windows of his room. He called Robson and sent him to fetch the police. His wife had just returned from the hospital Robson came back and said Police could not interfere in the row of this sort. He had no complaint whatever against the complainants. On the night in question accused Nos. 2 and 4 were staying in Rahim Mansion. Occasionally accused used to play piano after midnight.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman witness said accused No. 5 has been living with him for the last 4 or 5 months. He (accused 5) is a Pilot and is on friendly terms with him (witness). Accused No. 5 has left from the beginning of this month living in Rahim Mansion. Singing and piano playing were going on after 10—or 11 p.m. twice or thrice a week. If music continued after 11 p.m. it would disturb his sleep. He knew accused No. 2. He is on visiting terms on the witness. He did not remember who approached him for giving evidence, but it was Henshil Wood accused No. 4.

Stones did not come before the night of the incident. There are two windows in his flat but no stone came in. Showers of stones continued for 15 minutes but he did not see himself nor any damage or 'njury was done. The music was still going on. He could not say whether stone pelting stopped first or the music. Robson's windows were open but no stone entered his room. No damage was done. He did not see accused No. 5 that night. Witness too was too much excited that night.

R. W. MAIDMENT.

Examined by Mr. Vicaji Mr. R. W. Maidment said he was Assistant Collector in the Customs. On the night of the 13th July there was music being played on the first floor. A few moments after he heard shouting, jeering and cat-calling from the Hostel. He heard stones being aimed and some struck lower portion of his window. He got up to see what was the matter and he saw a number of students in the verandah and a crowd in the Hostel compound. He was staying for four years but there was no nuisance experienced by music.

The crowd dispersed about 11 p.m. He did not hear or see air gun firing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman witness said that he knew accused No. 2 for the last six or eight months. Accused No. 5 called on witness to give evidence in connection with this case. He asked him (witness) to state what he knew about the case. He was dosing on the night of the question. The music did not disturb him. Three or four times a month music was played. He could not say how long it continued. The conduct of the boys was extraordinary on that night. Stone incident was the first time, it did not occur before. He heard stone pelting but it could not be for 10—15 minutes. It may be the most for 5 minutes. There are five windows to his flat. Two were (wooden) open and three were (glass) closed. No pane of glass was broken. It was a lucky accident. He did not think more space was occupied by windows than blank walls. He did not see stones himself. No stone was aimed at him (witness) though he was standing in the window.

The case was then postponed till today.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU AT SURAT,

"SWAD ESHI-THE ONLY SAVIOUR."

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 25.

On the 23rd inst. (Friday) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu from Bombay and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel from Ahmedabad had been here. Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee a public meeting was held in the Victoria Gardens where some fifteen thousand persons had gathered including some 1500 ladies. Mr Narmswala a young Muslim Gentleman was voted to the chair.

Surat was all calm and quiet in spite of the disturbing news about the arrest without making any demonstration either by way of brutal or anything of the kind; but by carrying on the Swadeshi propaganda and sticking to the non-violent character of the programme Surat is justifying the tribute paid by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel before the Mahatmaji that it was ready for Swaraj.

Mrs. Naidu was requested to address the meeting and she did so in the most eloquent and touching manner in pure Hindustani as to invoke the cries of "Allaho Akbar" from the Muslim audience. She dwelt upon the experiences of her recent association with Maulana Shaukat Ali in Bombay and his readiness for the impending arrest. She delivered the message of the Maulana who pointed to the Koran on board the steamer and has asked the people to remain calm and unruffled, and follow Swadeshi. She further said that the aged mother of the Maulanas and Mrs. Mahomed Ali are also not at all put down on account the arrest.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and the Mahatmaji himself have shown to the people of Surat, the road to achieve Swaraj viz., by taking to Charkha. The only and the most effective weapon of a disarmed nation. Charkha is the key to Swaraj and is the key by which the gates of the jails could be very easily opened. She further said that Khadder was the crown and the handcuff chains were the garlands of flowers which every soldier of Swaraj ought to court. It was rumoured that she was herself also going to be arrested, but she said it was now the most commonplace thing for her and that she preferred dying in the battle to remain a slave. She held out the instance of Imam Hussein as being the noblest and greatest Satyagrahi in the world both to the Muslims and the non-Muslims of India.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

She was followed by Mr. Vallabhbhai who said he was at a loss to understand as to what he himself could say after the most effective and the soul-stirring speech of Mrs. Naidu. However he said now is not the time for speech but for actions. They had now elected a president who was ready to go to jail but in course of time, they will have to elect a president who would have returned from jail.

Mr. Vallabhbhai said it was not of much moment as to the term of imprisonment which the Ali Brothers and others will get.

Charkha was now the only weapon; no learned disquistion about its use or otherwise was necessary when the whole house of the country was on fire: The nation's half, the females had got to be ready to respond to the call of the country as the Japanese women did. The country's religious heads have also to do their duty and be true to Swadeshi.

The absence of any disturbance after the arrests goes to the credit of the non-violent movement which the people have now understood.

After Mr. Patel's speech was over, advantage was taken of the occasion by Dr. Dixit the president of the Surat City Municipality, who removed the misunderstanding among the people as to uncalled for step of the Government in opening rival schools and deprecated the methods employed by the Government School, teachers who were not afraid of committing serious offences of seduction and kidnapping, of which how ever either the police or the Government were taking no notice. He showed several instances in which the guardians of the boys had sent written complaints to him. He than declared several Mahomedan teachers were returning to the Municipal Service and exhorted the Muslim audience about their duty in abstaining from attending Government School.

Surat celebrates the Gandhi Jayanti on the 28th instant when a grand khadder procession and Charkha demonstration is going to be organised.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTH DAY MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Those who have gone through the last issue of "Young India", will be glad to realise the fact that Mahatma Gandhi has attached much importance to the promotion of self-help concerns without any financial help from Government, in order to promote the Swadeshi movement. If the Indian made cloth should be patronised by the public, then there are only two points to be discussed. The first point is, that the handloom Khadi is much dearer than the Indian made cloth in the mill. The second point is that there many mills in India which manufacture piece goods with foreign yarn, and yet the price of such cloth is cheaper than the khadi hand loom cloth. Hence, to patronise the Indian mill-made cloth with Indian yarn and Indian mill labour and with Indian capital is the bounden duty of every Indian, more especially of the lower middle and the poor class of people. Will it not, therefore, be advisable to start a "Swadeshi—Co-operative Mill", in commemoration of Mahatma Gandhi's 53rd birthday ceremonies?

Yours etc.

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

MODERATES' OBDURACY

NON-OFFICIAL PUNJAB REPORT.

"A DOCUMENT OF UNCHALLENGED ACCURACY."

MR. JAYAKAR'S LECTURE AT POONA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 24.

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Free-libraries Association, Mr. M. R. Jayakar of Bombay delivered a lecture on "the present situation" in the Kirloskar Theatre to-day, Mr. N. C. Kelkar presiding. In spite of the fact that admission to the theatre was by tickets, the treatre was packed.

AN UGLY NAME.

Mr. Jaykar, stated at the outset that he was there to express his thoughts that had been shaped in the course of the last nine months—a period throughout which he was watching the progress of the present national movement. "Non-co-operation"—was an ugly name and Mr. Gandhi selected it in an evil hour. The name unfortunately points to the negative and destructive side of his movement. The Mahrattas were an active race and it was temperamentally impossible for them to take up to sullen inactivity for more than reasonably longer period. Resentment against the present system of Government is no doubt a permanent feature of the Mahratta mind, but the sullen inactivity need not be an attendant result of that resentment. They, therefore, should take up the constructive side of the present movement. The lecturer had his own differences with Mahatma Gandhi; for instance in cases like the boycott of colleges, courts and councils. He was absolutely apposed to the burning of foreign cloth; for it was a sensational performance calculated to introduce a violent element in the N.-C.-O. movement. Further it would rather seem a theatrical demonstration and hence he did not approve of it. The essential condition of N.-C.-O.'s success was non-violence. But as regards the rest of the programme he urged that it should be worked to success by all Mahrattas. If they had any differences with the Mahatma, they must not be made much of. The differences should dwindle away in the general harmony; or else, the beauracracy which is up on the fence would try its utmost to tempt the dissentients.

GENESIS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Referring to the Genesis of Non-co-operation, the lecturer said that it originated in those inhuman Punjab atrocities. The remote origin however was in the passing of the Rowlatt Act in the teeth of universal opposition. Sir William Vincent then perhaps thought that Indians had lost the capacity for resentment. He must have now realiged that he was grievously mistaken. It is this non-violent non-co-operation that has restrained the break-out of that resentment. The movement is not of an anti-British character. On the countrary, it would have been anti-British, had not the Mahatma launched out his non-violent non-co-operation. At the present stage, the movement, the lecturer thought with apprehension, was betraying symptoms of becoming anti-cultural. He was an ardent advocate of English literature, and its salutary influence on the Indian mind ought not to be underrated. He felt sure that a time would soon come when East and West would obtain to each a proper mutual interpretation.

To those who opposed non-co-operation, he would commend a reading of the non-official report of the Punjab atrocities. His old friend, Mr. Abbas Tayabji was once a Moderate of Moderates but now he ranks among the staunchest of Nationalists. The non-official report is a document of unchallenged accuracy. The Committee's finding were not contradicted even once by the Government. But still, the Moderate press was rarely seen adding a word in praise of that report.

REFORMED COUNCILS.

Referring to the present legislatures, the lecturer said, that a majority of councillors were quite inexperienced. They often compromised to the loss of their principle-compromise is only desirable and successful when both the contending parties are equally well experienced. His friend Mr. Jamnadas in compromising on his Punjab resolution, had grievously erred. It was, no doubt, his weakness. Similar are the compromises of Messrs. Shastri and N. M. Joshi.

He characterised the present system of Government to be a steam-roller crushing underneath every-thing that it meets with the system might be efficient; it it was not human. They wanted the old machine-like system of Government to be replaced by a humane one. But was what they were going to do and they were pretty sure of success.

Mr. Jaykar narrating some inhuman official brutalities committed in the Punjab, asked everyone of the audience to go through the non-official report when only one could be able to realise the gravity of non-co-operation and could be able to sympathise with the movement. He appealed to all of them to follow the movement in those of its items that suited their genius and temper, and concluded his two hours' speech in ringing terms.

The President having thanked the lecturer, and both having been garlanded the meeting came to a close at

FURTHER GRANT OF REFORMS.

"DETRIMENTAL TO PROGRESS OF INDIA."

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled re this morning, Mr. Whyte presiding. There were a number of visitors present, including a large number of ladies There was only one question on the agenda, about the local allowance to clerks of General Post Office in Simla.

Mr. Haily moved that Messrs. Manmohan das Ramji, N. C. Sircar, Narayandas Girdhardas, P. F. Ginwala, Iswar Saran, H. A. Sen, Dr. H. S. Gour and himself be nominated to serve on the Joint Select Committee on Income-tax and Super-tax Amendment Bill. The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Sir William Vincent the House agreed to further amendments made by the Council of State in the Maintainance Orders Enforcement Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Dr. Gour moved for leave to introduce the Bill to Further Amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, the statement of objects and reasons of which is as follows:—The mode of enforcing a decree for restitution of conjugal rights was at one time by physical delivery of the wife to the husband. Her imprisonment, in case of disobedience, was held to mitigate the evil attending her corporal delivery. But a Justice Markby observed if you are to compel the woman to cohabit at all then the direct way of doing so by delivering her person to her husband is not more inhuman and infinitely more effectual than throwing her into prison (23—W. R. 179, 180, 181). The mode of execution of a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights by imprisonment of the debtor in civil jail was abolished in England by the Matrimonial Causes Act 1884 (47 and 48 Vict. C 68) Sections 2-4, Though the present Code allows of a discretion to levy this mode of execution, it is apprehended that the abolition of imprisonment altogether would be more in keeping with the dignity of a woman and the maintenance of her self-respect. Leave being given, the Bill was formally introduced.

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Further discussion was then resumed on Mr. Mazumdar's resolution for a further grant of constitutional reforms.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved an amendment that a committee be appointed of officials and non-officials including members of Indian Legislature to consider the best way of bringing about provincial autonomy in all the Governor's provinces and of introducing responsibility in the Central Government and to make recommendations. He said that his motion did not go against the principle of Mr. Mazumdar's motion but that it was suggesting a different and a better way for giving effect to the same desire. He thought it was no use committing themselves to a particular period without threshing out the whole question in a Committee because he was sure that in view of the rapid progress of the country full dominion status should be attained earlier than even contemplated by Mr. Mazumdar. The demand for responsibility in Central Government was not a new one. It had been pressed by the entire country even before the present reforms were granted. Mr. Montagu himself, while cross-examining Mr. Curtis, remarked that it might not be necessary to resort to dyarchy in the case of the Central Government. Moreover the two objections that India was not a nation and had not sufficient electorate to justify the grant of responsibility in Government of India did not seem to hold good. Then again, the opinions of the present Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, the Home Member's opinion at the recent dinner to Mr. Muddiman, and also the opinions of other high statesman like Mr. Montagu were absolutely complimentary to the admirable work done by Legislature. The Indian Executive Councillors had also shown great sense of responsibility. According to Mr. Chintamani dyarchy was only observed on paper and ministers had been treated like their colleagues of the Executive Council.

Mr. Price said from the days of Asoka and Chandargupta to those of Moghul Days, and still down to our own age personal rule was in power. For instance Lord Reading on his personal responsibility accepted the apology of Ali brothers and Sir Thomas Holland himself thought that he was taking up an attitude in the Munitions Case on behalf of Government of India. Now the question was whether time had come to replace this personal power by constitutional power. He had heard sufficient about the capacities and abilities of the Assembly but the present reforms were based on something broader than the mere presence of the Assembly. Were the constituencies ripe for the elimination of personal rule and replacing it by constitutional rule? The reply was an emphatic "no." The real democratic state was based not on ability of legislators but on the political capacity and consciousness of the constituencies. He believed that in due course of time such consciousness would be aroused but that any further step in the reforms at the present would be detrimental to the safety and progress of India because any weakening of the Executive at present would be nothing short of dangerous. He therefore opposed the resolution, all amendments, and everything lock stock and barrel. (Laughter).

Mr. Dalal, (Bombay) opposed Mr. Mazumdar's resolution as being premature. The Councils already enjoyed overwhelming non-official majority and when the proper time came the country would urge on Government for further reforms. Education in the country was still very backward (cries of shame) and a grant of further reforms would be injudicious.

Mr. Subramanyam (Madras) said constitution making was a great pastime before reforms were introduced and has been the occupation of all and sundry. He deprecated any attempt to placate the section of people outside who were declaring from house tops that they would have nothing to do with any system of Government. Concluding he asked the house not to submit to the large order underlying the resolution.

Dr. Gour raised his voice for liberation of his Motherland. (Applause.) Mr. Montagu, he said, speaking on behalf of the collective body of the House of Commons in connection with the reforms bill emphatically told India that the message of Imperial Parliament to them was that the present was transitional stage and that the next step at the earliest moment would depend upon how Indians discharged the great responsibility granted to them with due regard for minorities, the testimonies of two Viceroys and the President and several others authorising the sense of responsibility displayed by Indian legislature. The administration was top heavy and almost all the provinces were bankrupt. This was the result of a supreme and irresponsible executive. Dr. Gour thought that the desired reforms could not be accomplished without amendment of Government of India so as to provide that provincial governments be turned into autonomous federal states and powers of Central Government be brought on the same footing as those existing in the Dominions of Australia and Canada.

"EVEN GOD CANNOT KEEP BACK."

Mr. Abul Kassam in the course of along and eloquent speech said as a practical man he was opposed to the resolutions but supported Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas amendment for a committee. If, however, the motion was to transfer the administration from white to black hands he would declare that his countrymen were quite fit to undertake that responsibility but if as the resolution proposed it was contemplated to shift the responsibility to the electorate which necessarily implied a state of democracy then he must cry halt and ask his countrymen first to educate the masses as to the value of franchise. Once a boy was told by his teacher that he was a duffer while all his relations and he himself considered that he was clever. (Laughter). The same was the position of the Assembly. They should not care what the Viceroy or the President or Home Member and other authorities and they themselves said about their capacity and sense of responsibility (laughter) but they should look to the country for the real master's opinion about their work. Would anything be said to the credit of this Assembly when it was known that every day after prolonged sittings they could not dispose of more than one or two of unimportant resolutions thus allowing no chance for discussion of motion which touched the real welfare of the country? He warned the house against repetition of the errors into which once France and now Russia had fallen. The electorate should be prepared as a necessary qualification before grant of full responsibility When the time was ripe and masses politically ready even God could not keep back from them the boon of self-government.

SIR W. VINCENT'S STATEMENT.

Sir William Vincent in a long statement said consistent with its responsibility to the Secretary of State and Imperial Parliament the Government of India must oppose the original resolution and the several amendments. He said from various proposals before the house it was quite clear that it was urged that in 1924 provincial legislatures be made autonomous and dyarchy be introduced in the Central Government and some amendments also went so far as to demand these objects immediately. Further, while Mr. Mazumdar wanted full responsibility in 1930 Mr. Seshagiri Iyer wanted it in 1927. At the outset he admitted that this desire to have direct influence over the Government of India was quite natural. Indeed the House had done much to justify the demand. (Hear, hear). He had never been backward in acknowledging the assistance received from Assembly (hear, hear) but at the same time he would emphasise that Government had met as far as possible any demands of Assembly which Government considered legitimate (hear, hear). Now when all this had been said Government's position with regard to the motion before the house was one of Government (?) difficulty. The pronouncement of August 20th set down the necessity for successive stages of political progress. The Government of India Act itself provided that a statutory commission should visit India at the end of ten years and Parliamentary Joint Committee specifically recommended that no important changes in the Reforms Act be made till the commission had reported. Therefore, while appreciating the good work of the Assembly and while fully realising that the transitional stage could not last long he asked the Assembly as a practical body whether after such a short period of 8 or 9 months of working of the reforms and whether in the face of specific provision in the Government of India Act and August pronouncement his Majesty's Government were likely to consider or to accept the proposals of the Assembly and whether Parliament was likely to undertake legislation without making any enquiry as to how the present reforms had worked. He asked the House to calmly and dispassionately think whether they had sufficient experience to demand complete autonomy.

POSITION OF ELECTORATE.

He continued the most important question was the position of electorate. Can anyone here affirm that the electorate of this country are sufficiently educated and experienced to undertake responsibility in the affairs of this country. The purpose of reforms is not to transfer power to an Assembly of this kind unless it is representative of the masses. That is the meaning of responsible Government as I understand it. Further, are the members of the Assembly aware that out of roughly 250 million people residing in the British India there are only one million voters, are they aware that out of that one million only 18.2 thousand recorded their votes? The real thing is that the change made is so great, so important, so unexampled in magnitude that his Majesty's Government can fairly say to this Assembly and to the people of India "Let us know something more of what you have done." The tests of self-government were, firstly, spirit of citizenship and nationality and secondly the powers to defend oneself against external aggression and internal commotion. It was the advent of British Government that had exercised a great unifying effect by creating Indian nationality.

He repudiated the allegation that the policy of British Government was that of 'divide and rule' and asserted that British Government had brought up and was now cultivating among the Indians a spirit of manhood and nationality. The ignorant masses of India could be compared to those of Russia and Indian intelligentsia was proportionately represented in Russia by Bolsheviks. What was the result of rule of proletariat on such a soil?—chaos, murder, ruin and famine.

The second test for capacity for self-government was India's ability to defend her frontier by an Indian army officered by Indians. If he had been a non-official member he would first press for an Indian Army officered by Indians before he clamoured for self-government (applause.). Then again was not British power necessary for many years to come for protection of minorities? Was it not better for this country at this juncture to wait and work the reforms and educate the electorate? Moreover, could it be said that the extremists would be appeased by a further grant of reforms? Could Mr. Gandhi and Ali Brothers be reconciled? Mr. Gandhi had said in a recent issue of "Young India" our present Government is the kingdom of Satan. Do we not claim that we seek to substitute the kingdom of Satan by the kingdom of God? Ali Brothers had been talking of establishing republic. Supposing the momentary changes were carried out what guarantee was there that Non-Cooperators would not come into the Assembly in majority and use their power against the Government? Could there be any guarantee that Non-Cooperators would when in power exercise the same sanity and same responsibility and the same desire to help Government in its difficulties. (Hear, hear.) During the course of the debate the threat of secession and repetition of Irish troubles was held out if reforms were not granted. Those who talked so lightly of secession little knew the perils that such a course would expose them to (hear, hear). Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's suggestion of voluntary responsibility by the Executive Council was not within the power of Government consistent with its duty to His Majesty's Government. He asked if it was reasonable and safe so early to transfer to local legislature, Law and Order, Land Revenue and Police and could the interests of minorities be safe in their hands? His warning was against premature decisions which might in the end lead more to prevent rather than to expedite political reforms of this country. There was a great need for educating British public opinion to favour further grant of reforms in India and he hoped that the visit of a Parliamentary delegation would go a great deal in creating a favourable impression about India at home.

Sir Frank Carter doubted the earnestness of the mover of the resolution in bringing forward the motion for otherwise this very important matter had been treated very lightly. The passing of the Government of India Act took two years and one more year was devoted in putting the new machinery to work. Was it reasonable after nine months to ask the Secretary of State to revise the constitution? He asked the House to be more grateful towards the Government benches who were responsible in no small degree for the success of the reforms, while every European would try to secure for India self-government at the earliest moment. They believed that India must wait for the next ten years to allow the statutory commission to come and examine the further stage of political advancement.

Mr. Asad Ali Khan supported Mr. Jamnadas' amendment for a committee.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDING.

Continuing the discussion on R. B. Subramanyam's resolution, Mr. Shafi, on behalf of Government, deprecated most sincerely the introduction into the debate of anything in the nature of racial or political controversy, because it would be unwise and impolitic to do so without definite and sufficient data, especially in view of the new policy adopted by His Majesty's Government in the matter of the Indianisation of the services. But it was undeniable that the decision of the British Medical Council had caused a widespread stir in this country, and should it be carried out, it would do incalculable injury to India and Indian medical men. The first intimation of this decision of the Medical Council was received by the Government of India on the 9th May from the Secretary of State, who, it was clear, realised the seriousness of such a decision. So far as the Government of India was concerned, they had no intimation whatsoever direct from the General Medical Council of their intended action and the procedure adopted by the association was, to say the least of it, hardly courteous Subsequently the Government of India in their cablegram, to the Secretary of State, stated that they were collecting authoritative information from the medical associations and local Governments as to where and how improvement was necessary in midwifery training. In that same cablegram the Government of India pointed out that there had been no deterioration, but rather improvement, in the facilities provided for India students and that the facilities even in Great Britain had only recently undergone improvement. They had also protested strongly against the short notice given for the withdrawal of recognition, hoping that the Secretary of State would make representation to the Medical Council, pointing out the undesirable political consequence resulting from the Council's action.

In reply to this cablegram, the Secretary of State assured the Government of India that he fully recognised their concern regarding the decision of the Medical Council, but that the President of the Medical Council insisted on carrying out the terms of the resolution. The Government of India, thereupon, cabled impressing the postponement of the Council's decision. This it would seem, said. Mr. Shafi, that Government as well as the Secretary of State had already taken all necessary *ad interim* action in order to represent Indian views on what undoubtedly appeared would result in disastrous effects, but it was undeniabe that practical training in midwifery did not come up to the standard laid down by the British Medical Council. But it must be remembered that practical training in midifery was disturbed during the war and began to be improved even in England, only after the war. Mr. Shafi then assured the House that the Government of India had received replies from all local Governments and they would make due representation to the Seretary of State. He then accepted the first part of the resolution as well as the amendments of Mr. Lakshmi Narayan Lal and Dr. Nandlal. As for Dr. Gour's amendment, Mr. Shafi pointed out it was not politic to accept as the Government of India hoped that after representation from the Secretary of State the Medical Council would reconsider their decision.

In view of Mr. Shafi's assurances Dr. Gour withdrew his amondment.

Mr. Kamat referred to the recommendation of the Public Services Commission and urged that facilities should be given in England to medical graduates who went to England for complete training in midwifery.

Mr. Shafi promised to communicate to the Secretary of State the gist of the whole debate.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

CAPITAL OF INDIA.

MOTION FOR CHANGE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch the discussion was continued on the last clause of the resolution asking the Secretary of State to stop recruitment in England for the Indian Medical Services if the General Medical Council carried out its threat.

Mr. Mazumdor and Bakshi Sohanlal strongly supported the resolution.

Mr. J. Chowdhuri said many of his relatives were members of the Indian Medical Service who had rendered great service during the war. He was sure that if instead of the doors being shut a further avenue for employment were opened to young educated Indians much of the discontent and unrest in India would be a thing of the past. He urged the mover to withdraw the last clause of his resolution.

Mr. Subrahmanyan replying to the debate dissociated himself from the political and racial colour lent to the debate, but he strongly objected to Indian Universities being told by the Medical Council that they must at once raise themselves to a required standard which they had not the means to do within the prescribed period. He was, however, glad that the Government of India had taken up an attitude which reflected exactly the opinion of the Assembly. For that reason he would withdraw the last clause of his resolution.

Thus the amended resolution as finally passed asks local governments to make more satisfactory arrangements where they did not now exist, for giving practical training in midwifery to the students undergoing instructions for medical degrees and diplomas in their provinces by bringing the same instruction up to the standard of Universities of the United Kingdom, secondly that the Secretary of State be requested to influence the British Medical Council to reconsider their decision.

CAPITAL OF INDIA.

Dr. Gour next moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the possibility of establishing a permanent capital of India in a place possessing a salubrious and temperate climate throughout the year. He said the Home Member, replying to a similar resolution in the defunct Imperial Legislative Council, had set down four principles which should be found in a capital of India, namely, (1) that it should have salubrious climat, (2) should occupy a central position, (3) should possess the public opinion, and (4) should have a historical association. Now Delhi did not at all fulfil these conditions. Delhi's climate was bad, it possessed no public opinion, its historical associations were all with the downfall of the Empires, and its position was not at all central. Moreover, Government was spending seven months every year in Simla which did not fulfil any of the four conditions essential for a capital. The real capital, therefore, could be found in the Central Provinces, on a plateau which was now a jungle at 3,000 feet above the sea level, most central and possessing excellent climate throughout the year (laughter). Public opinion could be cultivated after the capital was found. There were other places like Ranchi, Hazaribagh to conjure with. However, this question of particular place would be decided by the proposed Committee. As for financial considerations, Dr. Gour asked the House whether it would stand the recurring annual heavy expenditure due to Simla-Delhi exodus, and asked whether it would not be courageous enough to decide now and once for all, that India should have a capital to which the future generations could look with pride paying tribute to the wisdom of the first Indian Legislature (laughter). He also asked the Government of India as to whether it would tolerate putting up with being without a capital. (laughter).

Mr. Wazid Hussain said while his heart went with Dr. Gour desiring a change of capital his head dictated that at present all considerations should be subordinated to the bigger questions of external defence, internal discontent and political reconstruction, otherwise, if a capital was to be found he thought his own United Province offered two best places, namely, Dehra Dun and Lucknow which could be ideal places for the location of the Government of India.

Sir Sydney Crookshank said he was not convinced by arguments of Dr. Gour whose resolution was exactly ten years too late.

Col. Gidney supported the resolution in a short speech.

Mr. Bhaimansingh, Punjab opposed it pointing to the remnants of the ancient civilisation in Delhi and the difficulties of their adjusting themselves to the jungles of the Central Provinces.

SIR WILLIAM'S REPLY.

Sir William Vincent thought that the Assembly had in the last Delhi session definitely committed itself in favour of the retention of Delhi as permanent capital. All motions for reduction of capital outlay on Delhi were thrown out by the House, and during this session, supplementary grants for the capital outlay on Delhi were raised with absolutely no opposition, not even from Dr. Gour. Could Government then infer anything else except that the House had repeatedly voted in favour of Delhi? He reiterated what he had said on previous occasions, that Government of India would reside in Delhi for a considerably longer period than they did at present directly the new capital was complete. At present accommodation was very little. He also informed the House that he thought that the cost of Simla-Delhi exodus was very small. He asked, did the Assembly desire to waste over six crores of rupees already spent on Delhi and appoint a committee whose enquiry would occupy considerable time by which time the new Delhi itself would be completely ready.

Mr. Lahiruddin Ahmed supported Dr. Gour.

On the clusure being applied for and granted Dr. Gour's motion was put to the vote and negatived by an overwhelming majority.

ENQUIRY INTO POSTAL SYSTEM.

Mr. J. N. Mukerjee moved the Assembly recommends to the Govednor General in Council that he may be pleased to consider the advisibility of appointing a committee of official and non-official members to inquire generally into the postal system in India and report as to the best means of improving its utility an the efficiency as regards service both in turban as well as rural areas so as to bring it into a line as far as practicable with the systems in operation in European countries, specially, in Switzerland, in respect of postal cheque accounts, delivery of newspapers and the collection of subscriptions on account there of, the payment of rates and taxes through the post-offices and similar other matters, at any rate in large towns and commercial centres. When he began reading out his speech the House was slowly getting practically empty, most of members leaving their seats one by one. He traced in detail the continuous growth of the postal system in India since its inception till 1891 and after explaining the benefits and civilising influence by the work of several branches of the department pointed out there were still many villages and groups of villages which badly required all the benefits of the postal system. He urged that Government should enquire into the best means of providing facilities for the people in rural and urban parts as he had suggested.

Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmed opposed the resolution.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs said there was no portion of the postal service which was more carefully matched and superintended than the work of village postmen who were in fact the pioneer of the whole service There were now fourteen thousand branch offices, of which four thousand were running at a loss. It had been, and was even now the policy of Government to start branch offices wherever there was keen necessity for them, and when business developed on a large scale these branches were turned into suboffices with a number of branch offices under their jurisdiction This was the way which the new work of post offices was being made in this country. and surely there could be no other ideal way of doing it. He was prepared to extend the existing facilities by staring a greater number of post offices, but that greatly depended on the provision of sufficient finance. In this connection he pointed out that when last year he demanded one and half lakhs for starting more number of post offices, the Finance Member cut the figure down to fifty thousand rupees. Proceeding, Mr. Clarke explained the improvement made during the last two years in the matter of quick delivery of letters and postal articles by the use of motor-cars, but he strongly opposed, the suggestions of the mover for the introduction of postal cheque accounts, the delivery of newspapers and collection of subscriptions on account thereof and the payment of rates and taxes through post offices because all these proposals were utterly impracticable in a vast country like this, and further they existed in no part of the British Empire. The mover pressed his motion as what he wanted was nothing but a departmental enquiry into the possibilities of improving the service on the lines suggested by him. The resolution was put and lost.

RESERVATION OF COMPARTMENT.

Mr. Hassan Ali moved that all the Railway administrations in India be asked to abolish the system of reserving railway carriages for different communities except ladies unless they are fully paid for. He said he had brought forward this resolution because Col. Waghorn had, in the course of a reply, said that it was not proposed to remove the distinction because a considerable Indian opinion did not press for it. The Assembly was now to say whether it would agree to the continuance of the several cases which had been decided by the Courts where Indians occupying the reserved compartments were maltreated and humiliated. He asked why should a couple of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and also Indian Christians continue to occupy a big compartment when their Indian brethren were struggling hard due to overcrowding.

Col. Waghorn said the reservation objected to did not exist in the first and second classes and that in case of third class it was being continued not as a matter of racial discrimination but in the interests of passengers themselves so as to avoid any unpleasantness and ill-feeling which might readily be created by some trifling incident.

A possible solution was that the reservation be eliminated gradually, that is to say, that the reservation of a third-class compartment for Europeans and Anglo-Indians should be done away with on all slow travelling trains and only retained for the present on mail or fast passenger trains. If the mover was prepared to accept this modification of his resolution, the speaker would be glad to consult the railways accordingly with a view to the introduction of this measure, and with this undertaking the mover would perhaps be prepared to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Hassanally, in view of the Government undertaking, withdew his resolution and then the Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Fourth Sessions, Council Hall, Poona.
Mail steamer Morea arrives with English mails of 15th at 6 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra steamer "Sirsa" close at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 1.

The s.s. "Soudan," with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.
Public meeting to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's jayanti, M. Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m., Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside.
Bombay Legislative Council, 4th Sessions, Council Hall, Poona.
Gandhi Jayanti Celebration at the Jain Derasar, Chinchpookly, 8-30 p.m.
A public meeting re. the arrested leaders, M. Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m., Mr. V. J. Patel to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer Delta has on board the outward mails of the 22nd instant, arrived at Port Said on Thursday, the 29th instant.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

There will be a defence of Lady Macbeth by a French Barrister of the present day, at 6-30 p.m., at the Institute's hall.

MAHATMA GANDHI JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of G Ward District Congress Committee, Mahatma Gandhi's Jayanti will be celebrated at Matunga Road, Marwadi Chali, near the Station, to-morrow (Saturday) and on Sunday (Oct. 2).

DISTINCTION CONFERRED ON AN INDIAN.

Mr. Pestonji E. Aspar, A.M.Inst.M.E., A.M.Inst.N.A., Marine Superintendent of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., has been elected an "Associate Member" of the Institution of Naval Architects of London.

MAHATMA GANDHIJI'S JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkoya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the Jayanti of Mahatma Gandhiji, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside and Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. Patel, Suntoke, Mehta, Nariman and others will address the meeting.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT CHINCHPOOKLY.

Under the auspices of the Kalachowki Branch of the F Ward Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m., at the Jain Derasar, Chinchpookly, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Yakub Husain, Khadilkar, Savarkar and others will speak. There will also be Charkha demonstrations.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Sept. 29.)

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel I. A. F. R. Oldfield are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department.

Mr. S. B. Kshetramade, Assistant Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Malsiras to the Pravara Canals District.

The Honourable Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, barrister-at-law, is granted, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to thirteen months.

The appointment of Monsieur Paul Tolkowsky to be in charge of the Consulate and Vice-Consulate for Belgium at Bombay during the absence of Monsieur C. Tolkowsky is recognised.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

Mr. W. C. Holman to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. W. C. Holman, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, on special duty in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, from the date of his arrival in Bombay till Mr. R. L. McCulloch's departure on leave.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted, such privilege leave and furlough on average salary in combination with furlough on half average salary up to twelve months.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, is granted, privilege leave for four months in combination with furlough on average salary for four months and furlough on half average salary for one month.

Mr. G. H. White, Superintendent of Police, has been granted, privilege leave for six months in combination with furlough on average salary for 4 months and furlough on half average salary for six months and three days.

Mr. G. S. Butterworth, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana.

Mr. J. A. G. Douglas Hamilton to be Divisional Forest Officer, Karachi.

Mr. D. J. Navani to be Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad.

Mr. N. C. Ramchandani to be Divisional Forest Officer, Larkana.

A temporary appointment of Personal Assistant to the Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay, has been created and Mr. Sorab Dinshaw Nariman is appointed.

The appointment of Junior Deputy Chief Engineer, Colaba Section, under the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, Development Directorate, for a period of two years has been created and Mr. P. Billinton is appointed to it.

SEND OFF TO MR. JOSHI.

A meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Central Labour Federation will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to give a hearty send-off to Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., who is shortly proceeding to Geneva to represent the T. U. C.

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This book is written to indicate how the United States overcame the difficulties standing in the way of prohibition, and the results which are already visible, in the hope that it may prove useful to us in effectively dealing with our own problem. The present is the right moment for us to undertake such a task, because Indians, irrespective of their political differences, are determined to seize every opportunity to regain for India the primacy of position which she once occupied in the comity of nations.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 30, 1921.

INDIA'S MILITARY POLICY.

India's military policy has been the subject of acute controversy for over a generation. It had long been felt that the policy was framed, not so much with a view to ensure the efficient defence of India as to satisfy the whims of Viceroys endowed with "Oriental imagination," or satisfy the ambitions of supermen at the Army headquarters. Years of agitation only resulted in adding to the expenditure on the Indian Army at the cost of starving nation-building activities until at last the Indian Army came to be looked upon by the people as a huge white elephant. Almost half the Indian revenues are swallowed up by the army, a spectacle that was only possible under the Mamelukes of Egypt. The Mamelukes were a military caste, and whatever might have been their justification for pursuing a policy of territorial aggrandisement, the British in India could hardly put forward any excuse for a ruinous but illusory Frontier policy. Even the show of necessity which existed when Russia's intentions in Asia were looked on with suspicion and mistrust, had disappeared with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement which clearly defined the mutual "sphere of influence" in Asia. With a friendly Russia and a trustworthy Afghan ally, the need for a revision and readjustment of the outlook had become manifest. But contrary to expectations costly expeditions, which did no good to anybody—either to the Government, or the people of India or the tribes—were undertaken. Indian public opinion was disregarded or treated with contempt, and the country was saddled with crushing burdens so much so that, in the outcome, we find to-day that while other nations are considering the possibilities of disarmament and reduction of their military expenditure, the Government of India have not made any serious efforts substantially to reduce the burden of military expenditure.

That the attitude of the Government should evoke srong protests is only to be expected. But we must confess to a pleasant surprise that that protest should have come by a stalwart of Anglo-Indianism—Sir Montagu Webb of Karachi. On the question of India's military policy he finds himself on common ground with us by taking up the cudgels against the culpable waste of Indian revenues. In the course of a letter to a Karachi newspaper, a copy of which has been sent to us for notice, Sir Montagu Webb makes out a strong case for India's military policy being shaped according to the necessities of the situation. There is not," he points out,

"the slightest danger at the present time of military invasion by a great military Power (such as Russia was before the War), by way of the north-west frontiers of India. There is not the slightest necessity therefore to post military forces in advanced positions in the various passes, or near the passes, or to build mountain railways to serve such forces, or to facilitate war in such localities, or on the other sides of the passes, or in Afghan territory, or elsewhere in the mountains, so as to be able to check and destroy great European armies in the passes (or as they are approaching the passes) that lead to the Punjab and to Sind. It is a question therefore whether we should not at once abandon the Kitchener policy, the Durand Line, and all military theories of the past, and fall back to the Indus as our main line of defence. From Quetta to the Indus and thence north to the Black Mountain might be a far more economical (in lives as well as money) frontier to defend, especially when we bring aeroplanes and other modern military weapons into operation, than the Durand Line designed years ago to meet conditions and circumstances entirely different from those that we now have to meet. And economy,—rigid, rigorous, relentless economy,—is the ruling consideration at the present moment."

The views expressed by Sir Montagu Webb, who by the way is an anti-non-cooperator, and an undoubted champion of the military caste at Simla, are quite in accord with the views that have for long been held by responsible Indian publicists. But all the protests in the past have been of no avail and it seems as if protests will be of no more avail in the much-boomed "New Era."

However that may be, an attempt is worth making for securing not merely penny-wise economies but for effecting a drastic revision of the entire military policy of India so as to make it subserve the changed conditions in which people live. If, as has been pointed out, highly organised European nations can no longer bear to see twenty per cent. of their expenditure devoted to military services, India cannot certainly bear nearly fifty per cent. of her revenues being thrown away on the so-called military services. We no longer have the same faith as Sir Montagu Webb in committees and commissions to achieve miracles and prevail on the Government of India, as at present constituted, to reduce the military expenditure to within legitimate and reasonable limits. The only condition precedent to a drastic and thorough overhauling of the whole system is the establishment of complete Swaraj under which the Executive owes direct responsibility to the people through the legislatures, and until such a change is achieved, the non-co-operation movement for which Sir Montagu Webb feels a holy horror, is bound to go on, derive fresh strength from every act of repression or suppression and lead ultimately to the emancipation of India from political and economic thraldom.

GHAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL

The news of the honour conferred on Mustafa Kemal Pasha by the Angora National Assembly will be received in this country wit hgreat pleasure. Mustafa Kemal is the one great man of international repute in the Near East, who has successfully held aloft the banner of Islam. As Mr. Chotani told our representative the other day, he has succeeded in evolving order out of chaos and organizing all the departments of administration, notwithstanding the absence of ways and means, and offered a determined resistance to the impious and aggressive designs of the Greeks on the homelands of the Turks. Mustafa Kemal has kept the flag of Turkish Nationalism flying and by adroit generalship has frustrated all the designs of the enemy in Asia Minor, Thrace and Smyrna. All the demoralising effects of war notwithstanding, he has rallied round his banner all the Turkish patriots and kept at bay the Greek marauders. If he had all the sinews of war at his disposal, and if at the same time the unrighteous ambitious of the Greek had not found sedulous encouragement in the diplomatic world of Europe, he would have ere-now succeeded in freeing the Turkish homelands from the blasting influences of the Greeks and restored them to the rightful owner—the Khalifa. As against the secret aims of European diplomats, time and tide are with the Turkish nationalists, who have so far refused to be bound down by a Treaty to which they have never given their consent. At this time, when the Turks are making great sacrifices and undergoing great hardships in the defence of their hearths and homes and religion, it behoves every true Mussulman—and everyone who sympathises with the Khilafat—in India to help Mustafa Kemal and his heroic followers to the best of his abilities and means in the shape of money and materials. In view of the declared neutrality of the British Government in the war between the Kemalists and the Greeks, no one need feel any hesitation to help the Angora Government in all possible ways. Ghazi Mustafa Kemal will always find a warm corner in the hearts of all people who have known and felt what it is to be subject to foreign domination and have struggled to maintain their freedom. We soon hope to see Mustafa Kemal's efforts crowned with success by the tearing up of the Treaty of Sevres that is all but dead.

Notes of the Day.

The Disarmament Camouflage.

The efforts of the League of Nations,—or rather, of the political gamblers who masquerade as "statesmen" under the wing of the League—to camouflage the ineptitude of themselves and their Governments in tackling the problem of the reduction of armaments, is amusing to a degree. It is nearly two years since the Versailles Treaty was signed and the League was born, but up to now none of the members of the League have shown any honest disposition to come to an agreement with the rest regarding the reduction of the burdens which are crushing almost the entire humanity. But as soon as a disinterested party like the United States Government, betrayed an inclination to address itself to the task, there was a flutter behind the purdah of the League and an attempt was made to forestal the Washington invitation for a joint conference by a conference of Allied Powers in London, which America would be invited to join if it liked. But President Harding was too astute a diplomat to be taken in by the Entente jugglers. Seeing that the game was up, the latter had no alternative but to submit shamefacedly to the imperative demand of world opinion, voiced by the United States, to lay their cards on the table. Japan would have sulked and refused to dance to the Washington tune, but she finds herself painfully isolated in spite of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. So, she too is compelled to waive her objections. The Conference is, doubtless, viewed as a serious menace to the career of secret diplomacy by the votaries of the latter, and they are striving their might and main to prevent the strings of diplomacy from slipping from their fingers. Though they know that everything depends on the upshot of the Washington Conference and that absolutely no progress is possible towards the reduction of armaments until the United States Government consents to join in the common efforts, the members of the League have sought to perpetuate the farce by asking the Military Commission of the League "to draft the general proposals on the reduction of armaments for submission to next year's assembly." Till the Washington Conference and any subsidiary Conferences it might engender, arrive at some general understanding, the draft which the League's Military Commission might prepare for the guidance of the Assembly will not be worth the paper it will be written upon. Cannot Allied statesmen see that the days when camouflage of this sort could delude the world, have past never to return?

Kanara Forest Grievances.

From all reports that reach us from Kanara it is clear that the conviction is being steadily borne on the people of the district that no relief will come to them from either the Ministry of Excise and Forests or any other Government source against the intolerable aggrandisement of the Forest Department. The Minister of Forests promised to appoint a committee to enquire into the grievances of the people, but later postponed the appointment in view of the approaching monsoon. The monsoon is over, but we have yet to hear that any committee is going to be appointed at all in the near future. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," it has been truly said, and in the matter of the forest grievances of the Kanara people, the "sickness" at the heart of the people has reached a stage when all overtures, however sincere, are bound to prove futile in evoking a response. The apathy as well as dilatoriness of Government must be held solely responsibly for the universal despair which has overtaken the people. It is the fashion to talk of "co-operation" in these days, but does the co-operation extend beyond the Council halls? Here is a peasantry which has been crying hoarse for decades for redress against the pitiless exactions of the Forest Department and which is being systematically decimated because of the steadily growing encroachment of cultivable land by the officially reserved forest areas. Living is becoming dearer and dearer, for them every day and they are being driven to desparation by the callousness of officialdom both in the district and at the seat of Government. The Minister of Forests sent a ray of hope into their desparing hearts by paying a flying visit to the district, but there has been no other visible outcome of this visit. If the Minister does not propose to carry any relief to the people of the district during the current session of the Council, it will mean the end of all hopes of relief coming from Government.

Official Callousness.

In the meanwhile, how are the local officials looking upon the struggles of the half-starved ryots. Report comes of 34 poor villagers of Honavar Taluka having been sent to jail for bringing from the wood a few pieces of the "Tali" palm trees. The pith of this tree contains a starchy substance, which the poor ground into fine flour and make into gruel to satisfy their hunger and thirst. Until recently the poor could freely avail of this palm-tree flour for their food, but the greedy eyes of Forest Department have been turned on it and without a permit issued by Forest official it is declared unlawful to take a piece of this palm-tree from the forests. This cruel step has hit the poorer classes very severely, depriving them of a cheap and easily available means of keeping their body and soul together. The forest officials are very chary of issuing the permits and make long delays. It is for the crime of picking a few bits of these palm-trees without permits that 34 villagers have been fined from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 each, though the price of the stuff they took was hardly one-tenth of the total amount of the fines. Being unable to pay the fine, they have all been sent to jail! Unless the Minister takes prompt steps to put a stop to the callous persecution of the poor, which goes on in the name of Law and Order, in the district, we shall not be surprised if the universal discontent which prevails in the Kanara among all classes of people over the forest grievances takes deplorable turns as it threatens to do. It is in the power of Government to bring to the people the redress they have been crying for. But have they the will to do so?

Privileged Loot?

The Bombay Rent Act was enacted to protect the poor tenants against the rapacity of landlords. Since the Act was put into effect, there is no doubt that many tenants have enjoyed security of tenure and at the same time have been protected against the greed of "get rich as quick as you can" sort of landlords. But it seems from letters that have reached us that there is no limit to the profiteering activities of the Bombay City Improvement Trust. In one case, it has been brought to our notice, the Trust Officials have raised the rent of a tenement by six-hundred per cent! Until the building was acquired by the Trust from the private owner, the tenant—one Shaikhlal Chiman—paid a rental of Rs. 75 per year or Rs. 6-4-0 per month. Now, under the Trust ownership, the poor tenant has been called upon to pay, and has paid, a rent of Rs. 35 per month. When he protested to the Land Manager of the Trust, he was invited to see the Assistant Land Manager "on any office day between 3 and 5 p.m. with bills from Mr. Mirzamal, the former owner of the property," and when he called at the office, he was "orally" informed by the official concerned that the enhanced rent of Rs. 35-5-1 per month would not be reduced, though he produced receipts to show that the rent he paid to his former landlord was Rs. 6-4-0 per month. He asked for a written order to the effect that the rent would not be reduced, but no reply being vouchsafed, he addressed the Chairman of the Trust on the 20th September, enclosing copies of the correspondence between him and the Land Manager's Office and the matter stands at that.

Duty of Trustees.

What passes comprehension is that a public body like the Improvement Trust should thwart the beneficent purpose of the Act. Now it is asked—and rightly,—whether the Trust is immune from the operations of the Rent Act. The answer is quite obviously an emphatic "No." Neither the Trust nor any other public body has any more right than the private landlord to profiteer in buildings which it acquires from private landlords under the plea of public necessity. In the case of public bodies, the obligation is even greater for respecting the law and thereby setting a good example to the community. Action of the kind attributed to the Land Manager's Office is highly immoral and detrimental to public interest. We hope the matter will receive the prompt attention of the Chairman and the Trustees. It is one which calls for exemplary action.

What is in a Name?

On Saturday last, Mr. Govindji Vasanji, the well-known confectioner of Bombay, sent a parcel of sweets, weighing about 15 seers, to be despatched from the Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, to Karachi. The parcel was prepaid and addressed to "Moulana Shaukat Ali, c/o the Chief City Magistrate, Karachi." The parcels clerk, on reading the name, looked aghast and soon, we are informed, there was consternation visible on the face of all and sundry among the Station staff. The Station-master was called in and a regular conference was held before they arrived at the decision to accept the parcel for despatch. All this fuss could have been avoided if only the Station staff were possessed of the saving quality—a sense of humour.

Calcutta Employees.

The second annual report of the Calcutta Employees' Association for the period ending 30th June last shows marked progress made by the Association in different directions. The Association, though only two years old, has a membership of 6000. It has inaugurated a Death Benefit Fund, and, during the year under report, benefits under the scheme were extended to the widows of three deceased members. An employment bureau has been opened and it has been the means of securing employment to about twenty-five of its unemployed members. Among the many-sided activities of the Association during the period was the welcome accorded to Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood, the contributions made by the members towards the relief of distress caused by the cyclone and among the Tea Garden "coolies" who were stranded at Chandpur. They have also contributed towards the Khulna Famine Relief. The opening of a library for the benefit of the members is contemplated, as also the provision of cheap medical relief.

THE KARACHI TRIAL.

"LAW OF ISLAM."

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S STATEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Sept. 28.

The following are the concluding portions of Maulana Mahomed Ali's speech and the proceedings of the Court after lunch:—All men have enjoyed the protection of the law. The law itself has been administered without disrespect to creed or caste or to the usages and ideas erected in your civilization. When the present Sovereign of India ascended the Throne he issued a letter to the princes and peoples of India on the 24th May, 1910, in the course of which he said, referring to the two proclamations from which I have cited, "these are the charters of the noble and beningnant spirit of the Imperial rule and by that spirit in all my time to come I will faithfully abide."

But if this is the protection of the law that we are enjoying no sovereign can survey the labours of his Government any longer with clear gaze or with good conscience, and these poor charters will only serve to mock the noble and beningnant spirit of imperial rule which seeks today to impose leather convictions on a believing people and would lead them to look upon God as a figure head and not as the one real fact of our daily existence. For after all what is the meaning of this precious prosecution? By whose convictions are we, the Hindus and the Mussulmans of India, to be guided? Speaking as a Mussulman, if I am supposed to err from the right path the only way to convince me of my error is to refer me to the Holy Qoran or to the authentic traditions of the last of the Prophets on whom be peace and God's benedictions or to the religious pronouncements of recognised Mussulmans divines past and present, which purport to be based on these two original sources of Islamic authority, and I contend that am not in error to-day because all religious authority demands from me in this present circumstances the precise action for which a Government that does not like to be called Satanic" is presently ing me to-day. If that which I neglect becomes a deadly sin and is yet a crime when I do not neglect it, how am I to consider myself safe in this country? I must either be a sinner or a criminal and like the British Prime Minister of eastern origin and like the Secretary of state and the Viceroy to-day, but with more than his humility I like to be on the side of the angles. Islam recognises one Sovereignty alone—the Sovereignty of God which is supreme and unconditioned, indivisible and inalienable. This can be seen from the following discourse of the Prophet Yusuf (on whom be peace!) with his fellow prisoners in the twelfth chapter of the Holy Qoran.

"Oh my fellow prisoners, are sundry lords better or the one all-controlling God? Ye serve not, besides Him, other than the names which ye have named, ye and your fathers. God has sent down there for no warrant. There is no Government but God's. He hath commanded that ye serve none but His own Self. This is the right religion but the greater part of men know it not."

I am afraid that is even more true today, when the poor Subedar-Major is called upon by the Officer Commanding to ignore they very first duty he owes to his Maker. This Sovereignty of God was carried on in His name from time to time among various tribes and peoples by the prophets sent down to them and when Mohamed departed from this world as the last of the Prophets after having brought the final message of God's peace to all mankind he was followed by His Khalifa or successors who were entitled Commanders of the Faithful (Amir-ul-Morainin). They continue the succession to this day. The present Commander of the Faithful, according to our creed, being His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. The only allegiance that a Mussulman, whether civilian or soldier, whether living under a Moslem or non-Moslem administration, owes, as commanded by the word of Qoran is his allegiance to God and to his Prophet and to those in authority from among the Mussulmans, chief amongst the last mentioned being of course that Prophet Successor or the Commander of the Faithful. But these later his allegiance unlike his allegiance to his God and his Prophet is a subordinate and conditional allegiance as the following verses from the fourth chapter of the Qoran entitled "Nisar" or women would clearly indicate: "Oh ye faithful! obey God, obey the Prophet and those who are in authority from among you, and if there be dispute regarding aught refer it unto God and Prophet if ye believe in God and the Last Day. This is better and the fairest determination."

If the Commander of the Faithful, the successor of the Prophet himself commands a Mussulman to do anything that he is unwilling to do, he is not only entitled but required to refer the matter in dispute between himself the highest human authority that he recognises to-day to the arbitrament of the Holy Qoran and the authentic tradition of the Prophet. This is the central doctrine of Islam which is summed up in the well-known "Kalema" or creed "La Ilaha illallah, Mahomed Rasulillah" there is no God but God and Mahomed is His Prophet." This doctrine of unity is not a mathematical formula elaborated by abstruse thinkers for abstruse thinkers but a work-a-day belief of every Mussulman, learned or unlettered. It was to test the clearness and purity of this belief that Khalifa Umar, one day, turned to the congregation assembled in the Mosque for the service he was conducting and asked them what they would do if he who was by far the greatest conqueror among the successors of the Prophet commanded them to do anything that was against the commandents of God and the traditions of the Prophet, and the only proper answer for a Muslim to give to such a question was given by Hazrat Ali who himself subsequently became the Khalifa that if Hazrat Omar did command such an infraction of the law of God he, Ali who had sworn allegiance to him as the Khalifa, would unhesitatingly cut off his head. I believe a similar contingency arose in England when the Puritans knocked off the head of a king who very much believed in the divine right of kings.

LAW OF OBEDIENCE.

Mussulmans have before this also and elsewhere too lived in peaceful subjection under non-Moslem administrations but the unalterable rule is and has always been that as Mussulmans they can obey only such laws and orders issued by their secular rulers as do not involve disobedience to the Commandments of God. These very clear and rigidly defined limits of obedience are not laid down with regard to the authority of non-Moslem administration only. On the contrary they are of universal application and can neither be enlarged nor reduced in any case, as neither His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, my own sovereign, nor H. E. H. His Nizam nor even H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey can demand from his Moslem subjects obedience to such commands of his as transgress the laws of Islam. A further exposition of the principle is provided by the following among other authentic traditions of the Prophet.

The Magistrate here interrupted Maheomed Ali that he was taking very long time. "How long would you still take?" Mahomed Ali: About two hours.

Magistrate: That is too long, indeed!

Mahomed Ali: That is not long enough in return for transportation for life.

A WARNING.

Proceeding Maulana Mahomed Ali said:—We realised our responsibility to God and man and diverted the wandering attention of excited Mussulmans into a fruitful channel. We warned Government of two things. Firstly, of the commencement of civil disobedience in concert with the Congress and secondly in December next at the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress of the declaration of Indian freedom and the establishment of a republic in India. These two were to be contingent on the happening of hostilities by the British either openly or openly, whether directly or through the Greeks against the remnant of the temporal power of Islam. Every newspaper in the country, co-operator or non-co-operator, discussed the question of Indian Republic looming in the distance and I do not know if anyone discussed in public the question of the Indian army which as is clear from the wordings of both the resolutions, is only incidentally involved. Five-hundreds of the most distinguished Ulemas of the Muslims of India had several months previously issued the most clear and unambiguous religious pronouncement with regard to non-co-operation, including the question of membership of the legislatures, consel practising at the bar, education in Government aided schools, titles and honorary offices and of course services under the Government, whether as a soldier or as a civilian. If it was and that the Karachi and Gokak Conferences were held mainly to ask these poor title-holders who had purchased their titles by the sale of much honour and hugged them to their bosoms it would have been hardly more ridiculous than this belated attempt to discover conspiracy to tamper with the loyalty of our loyal troops. I say hardly more ridiculous, for, whereas I despair of these title-holders, I have every hope from our loyal soldiers. Government have not spared them the humiliation of giving them a compliment even in their last *communique* regarding our prosecution, and the extent to which that compliment is well deserved is also the extent of demoralisation brought on a religious people by an irreligious Government and if that compliment has been truly paid I make the abject confession that it is the *karma*, when our misdeeds and our neglect of our poor brothers in the army, which is coming home, which has tracked us in the hour of our need, but we cannot neglect our hunger-stricken, unsophisticated brothers any longer, and although I was absolutely ignorant of the existence of the leaflets sent to the Mussulmans in the army, called officers only by way of euphemism I am glad that the Association of the Ulemas sent long last carrying the message of God to the Indian Army. I may correct myself as I am informed that two Jamiat-ul-Ulema denies having issued these leaflets to the Indian Army. But I trust it will soon convert the forgery into a fact.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PROCLAMATION.

Now Sir, I should like to say that in 1858, when there had been a mutiny in this country involving the Indian army, the main issue was a religious one. Queen Victoria who assumed the reins of administration for the first time issued a proclamation in order to pacify and reassure the people. A curious incident is worth mentioning about this proclamation. Along with titles of the ruling sovereigns England is the significant tile "Defender of the Faith."

and the Prime Minister of those days perhaps as adroit as the Prime Minister of these days was in hope that in the Indian translation this significant translation would appear as protector of religion generally. But he was told by experts in vernacular that it was just the title to convey to the Indian mind the idea of this special head

(Continued on page 8.)

DRAFT REPLY TO MR. DE VALERA.

NO MODIFICATION OF GOVT. ATTITUDE.

APPROVED BY CABINET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 29.

The Premier's draft reply to Mr. de Valera has now been approved by all the members of the Cabinet including Messrs. Balfour, Fisher and Baldwin who are at Geneva. The contents of the reply cannot at present be indicated but there will be no modification of the Government's attitude namely the refusal to lonsider the Irish demand for complete separation. The delay in presenting the reply has increased the gloom in Ireland which has been further heightened by the raiding in Belfast and the remobilisation of the Ulster special constables.

SECTARIAN FIGHTING IN BELFAST.

SALUTARY EFFECT OF MARTIAL LAW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

The gunmen in the riot area, defiant had the sample of martial law two hours prior to the curfew yesterday evening, the troops clearing the streets with bayonet. Colonel Campbell was appointed Military Governor of the city and immediately issued regulations which had most salutary effect the shooting ceasing after six in the morning yesterday, though there were sporadic attacks with revolvers and other weapons during the day.

A military communique issued on the subject says that the Catholics were attacked in nine cases including three in which the workmen were driven from their employment and in the tenth case a Protestant was beaten in the Catholic area.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

UTILISATION OF STATE SUBVENTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 29.

The Board of unemployment overshadowed today's meeting of the Executive of the Miners' Federation in London. Their main business for discussion was the means of carrying on coal industry when the Government's subsidy ends on September 30th. The reports from the districts showed that unemployment was rife as a result of closing a number of pits while others were working on short time. The soup kitchens opened by the municipal authorities were feeding the children. It was announced that three out of the ten millions State subvention to tide over the experimental period of readjustment of wages had not been expended and it was understood that this would revert automatically to the Treasury. The Executive however are of opinion that part of it should be allocated to the relief of distress. On the other hand some colliowners claim that it should be devoted to repairing the damage done to the pits through the strike.

SIR ALFRED MOND ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

NEED FOR STABILISING FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 28.

Sir Alfred Mond addressing the pressmen at the Ministry of Health declared that unemployment was due to causes over which the Government had no control. They must try to stabilise the foreign exchanges so that British foreign trade might improve. The cost of production must be reduced. Sir Alfred was glad to say that there seemed to be some indications of more confidence on the part of the purchasers, more orders being received. Unemployment insurance had been a big weapon in dealing with the situation. It was hoped to extend its scope by the Government's advancing twenty millions sterling to the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The position was serious but he was in no way pessimistic.

SOVIET REPLY TO LORD CURZON.

GRAVE CHARGES SAID TO UNANSWERED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

The Foreign Office expresses the opinion that the Soviet reply to Lord Curzon does not attempt to answer the very grave charges against the Soviet which are based on definite evidence. The Soviet apparently merely contents itself with stating that certain individuals are not involved. This is unimportant in view of the well-known fact that owing to their mutual distrust the heads of the Soviet Departments are always changing.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

GENERAL PROPOSALS TO BE DRAFTED.

AMERICAN RELIEF WORK FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 29.

Geneva.—The sixth committee adopted unanimously the combined resolution by Lord Robert Cecil and M. Schanzer asking the Military commission to draft the general proposals on the reduction of armaments for submission to next year's assembly. The resolution resulted in a lively debate in which Mr. Fisher, M. Schanzer and Lord Robert Cecil participated.

The Committee then discussed the Russian Famine. Dr. Nansen vehemently denounced the "deplorable political atmosphere surrounding the problem," flatly denying the rumour that one of Hoover's food trains had been pillaged by the Soviet troops. He declared that the American relief organisation was now feeding three million children, instead of one million.

Lord Robert Cecil warmly upheld Dr. Nansen's agreement with the Soviet, which he considered thoroughly satisfactory. He urged the Committee to express its approval regarding this agreement. Mr. Fisher wounded up the debate declaring that the Governments were not able directly to assist the relief scheme.

STRENGTH OF GERMAN ARMY.

SATISFACTORY SURRENDER AND DESTRUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 29.

In connection with the revival of the alarmist reports with regard to the strength of German Army, Reuter learns authoritatively that the Inter-Allied Commission of Control is perfectly satisfied with the progress of surrender and the destruction of German armaments. The official quarters state that they have not the slightest apprehension of any possibility of Germany's being able to organise and equip an Army of such size as to constitute any danger to the Allies. There are plenty of men but all the necessary armament and equipment are lacking.

OPIUM AND NARCOTICS.

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

Geneva.—The resolution regarding opium proposed by the French Government suggesting the Conference to discuss measures to deal with narcotics and drugs has been referred to the Opium Consultative Committee which will later submit the question to the Council.

GERMAN RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIA.

ALREADY ALLOCATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

With reference to the recent resolution of the Council of State regarding the transfer of the German Rhodes Scholarships to India, the Rhodes Trust announces that the creation of fresh scholarships is unlikely to take place for some years. It points out that the German scholarships were immediately allocated to Canada Middle West, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

CONSTANTINE'S ORDER-OF-THE-DAY TO ARMY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 29.

Athens.—It is officially stated that King Constantine on leaving Brousa issued an Order-of-the-day to the Army in which he declared that the Army had worthily upheld the traditions of all the Greek heroes and had dealt a death-blow to the enemy. Precious Greek blood had been shed to deliver their enslaved brothers. He heard them shout: "To Angora!" but he did not wish them to make further sacrifices because the work they had done was sufficient for the purpose. He was sure that they would keep firmly to the country which they had brilliantly delivered and that so much glory would not be wasted.

"CHRIST OF MODERN TIMES"

LESSON FROM HIS LIFE.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held at the Kachi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi, on Wednesday, to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. There was a very large audience.

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Patel said there was a new spirit abroad, new enthusiasm now pervading the masses. He had told them before that the means of getting Swaraj, were three-fold. The first was taken on June 30 and the complete Swadeshi had to be adopted before September 30. There were a few days now left to reach that date, but the Government, fearing that the people were racing behind, were helping them. Lord Reading who had come here to do "justice" to Indians had helped them by arresting their leaders. The third means for them to adopt was that of going to jail. Did they also want Swaraj or would they allow the Ali Brothers and others of their patriots to enjoy Swaraj alone in the jail? (Cries of "we also want Swaraj!") Then let them be ready to go to jail all of them to keep company with their brothers! Were they ready for that? Then Swaraj was there.

They had met that night to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi who was just entering his 53rd year. It was under his inspiration that they were nearing the goal of Swaraj. Mahatma Gandhi had the largest number of followers of any leader in the world and, therefore, he was called the greatest man in the world. The larger the following the greater the man and greater the man the larger the following. It was impossible adequately to describe the greatness of Gandhi. They might have differences of opinion with Gandhi, but not even his enemies could doubt his transparent sincerity, his honesty of purpose. Not a single entity had created such a great stir in the Indian world as Mahatma Gandhi had done. No doubt the Punjab trouble was responsible to some extent for this awakening. But, before that, whenever they woke up, immediately they went to sleep again. But Mahatma Gandhi had kept them awake for ever. And, therefore, he was the greatest Indian. The country might attain Swaraj, twenty or five years hence, but they must all exert their best towards that end. Their efforts would not be in vain. They had been taught that might was always right, but Gandhi had told them that soul-force was greater than even gigantic brute force. Soul Force, Brute Force was nothing. Might was not Right, and Gandhi was not only fighting the battle of India, but the whole world the battle of the weak against the strong.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said to-day was the golden day of India and they must celebrate it all over India. They had met there all Nationalities to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti and they should prove to the world that it was a great day in their life. How could they do it best? By following the commands of Gandhi fully and truly! They had many great men in India, before Shankaracharya and others, but she would tell them that after Budha, Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest man that India had produced! Like Budha he had left all ease and luxuries behind him and embraced a hard life for the uplifting of Indians, to free them from their slavery, and to raise them to full nationhood. Were they going to obey the commands of Gandhi? Then let them all be brothers,—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians. If the Khilafat question was so prominently before the world,—even Muslims had admitted it—it was due to the great efforts of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi's next command was to adopt Swadeshi in every department of life. They had to boycott all foreign things and stop sending their money to foreign countries, in order that their countrymen might not be enshackled forever. The right of their women was dependent on Swadeshi alone. What had they sacrificed for their country, when Gandhi had sacrificed everything at the altar of his Motherland? Mahatma Gandhi was willing to suffer, and die for them so that they might be great and happy. For what was he worshipped all over India? There were richer men, there were cleverer men, there were handsomer men in this country, but Indians still worshipped Gandhi. Why was it that they worshipped him?—For his truthfulness, for his sincerity, for his honesty! Truth was his creed and Gandhi had told them that Swaraj and Khilafat were identical and inseparable. One without the other could not be. Verily, Gandhi was the Christ of modern times. The Khilafat without Swaraj could not be attained. They must be able to sacrifice everything for Swaraj. They must live for Swaraj and die for it! Swaraj was their birthright and they should get it.

MR. J. M. MEHTA.

Mr. J. M. Mehta said he regretted much that India had not yet realised Swaraj and that they had already passed the time-limit. They were all anxious to get it, but they had not yet got it. They might have thought that the foundations of the British Empire were firm and solid like granite, but Mahatma Gandhi had taught them that it was not so. He had taught them that those foundations were not after all so solid as they all thought. But then Indians must help to weaken the foundations still more by doing their duty to their country. They had to boycott foreign cloth and stop sending their money to foreign lands. Many statisticians and economists had thrown a large number of facts and figures in their face in trying to prove that boycott was impossible. But they had reckoned without their host. Gandhi was a born Bania, and he could never be wrong in his calculations! They had said that every man in this country required 12 yards of cloth per year, and that India was incapable of producing such a large quantity. To that Gandhi said "Don't use so much cloth at all." Why should they use so much clothing, since their climate did not require it?

They had also to give up liquor for the reconstruction of the country.

WORLD'S GREATEST KSHATRIYA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said although Gandhi was a non-Brahmin—he was all—he was a Brahmin, he was a Shudra and a Kshatriya. He was a rare man, unequalled in the world. He was the greatest Kshatriya (warrior) in the world, fighting as he was the battles of their womankind and the poor. He was also the greatest Bania in India, for he as would be who would bring their rulers to their knees by means of Swadeshi. Mahatma Gandhi was also their greatest Shudra—for who felt more for them and who did his best to uplift them? Like another Shankaracharya, like another Budha, God had given birth in this land to a Gandhi, so that India might be lifted up from its present fallen condition. He was an avatar and was the greatest man. Gandhi's efforts towards the boycott of foreign cloth had greatly succeeded and the letters he had received from England proved this to the hilt.

Mr. Nanabhai D. Upadhyaya then sang some songs in praise of Mahatma Gandhi, and the meeting dispersed.

TRADE REVIVAL.

ARRANGEMENT FOR EXPERTS TO TRAVEL AND REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 29.

The Premier has invited the Financial Secretary to the Treasury to arrange for a number of financial experts and commercial representatives to travel to Gairloch in order to discuss the Government's proposals for trade revival. The Board of Trade, favours the extension of the scheme of export credits while land reclamation and road development will be considered.

CABLE ITEMS.

Capetown.—The fire on board the Port Augusta has been extinguished. Apparently only a number of planks were destroyed.

A telegram from Riga says that eight of the crew of the cruiser Castor have been drowned in the attempt to lower a boat in heavy sea.

The Committee of the Bricklayers of the Grand Trunk Railway has decided to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Arbitration Board appointed by the Canadian Government to determine the value of preference and common stock of railway that stock is valueless.

It is understood that underwriting is in progress for six per cent three millions sterling Ceylon loan at ninety-seven.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that 214 dead have been recovered from the ruins of the Oppau Shemical Works and of this number 75 are so far unidentified, relatives report that 100 are still missing.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO MR. DE VALERA.

SINN FEIN INVITED TO CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Sept. 30.

The Premier's reply to Mr. de Valera reasserts that the Government's fundamental position is vital to the Empire's existence and invites Sinn Fein to a Conference on October 11th in London.

CHILE-BOLIVIA SETTLEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Sept. 30.

Geneva.—Incident between Chile and Bolivia has been settled by the Assembly of the League of Nations. The Bolivian Delegate withdrew under reserve his request for revision of the Treaty and the Chilean Delegate said that his Government was prepared to enter into Conversation with Bolivia with a view to the settlement of grievances.

U. S. SUBMARINE SINKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

Losangeles.—Submarine R 6 belonging to the United States Pacific Fleet has sunk at anchor in the San Pedro harbour. It is said that accident was due to the open torpedo tube. Two of the crew are believed to have been drowned.

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FAILURE OF GREEKS.

OPERATION IN ANATOLIA.

HEAVY GREEK LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Sept. 30.

Smyrna.—In reviewing the operations in Anatolia during August, Reuter's correspondent says it is now evidence that the failure of the Greek offensive cost a heavy sacrifice. The Greek's right wing was too extended when it crossed the river Sakaria and the Turks in their counterattack drove back two divisions in disorder including most of the Greek artillery. Greeks were completely held by the Turkish second line upon which the Turkish counter-offensive developed with considerable and unexpected reserves against the exhausted Greeks whose General Staff after a hurried Council of War decided to retreat behind Sakaria. It is estimated that the Greeks lost 25,000 men in a desperate fighting and the Turkish losses are also very heavy.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT.

DRAFT RESOLUTION BY THE LEAGUE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Sept. 30.

Geneva.—The resolution adopted by the Sixth Committee of the League of Nations has asked the Military Commission to submit to the Council a Draft of Treaty or some other definite plan for reduction of armaments for presentation to the next Assembly and in order to enable the Commission to accomplish this task that the Council should be asked to reinforce the Commission.

The debate preceding the adoption of the resolution brought Britain's representative, Mr. Fisher, into opposition with Lord Robert Cecil. Mr. Fisher declared that Britain was most anxious for reduction of armaments but could not produce general disarmament. He said that the world was too disturbed to, permit of any definite plan and asked how it was possible to draft a proposal for disarmament without the United States and Russia. He asked Lord Cecil to withdraw his proposal until next year.

The French Delegate, M. Reynold supported Mr. Fisher declaring that the consideration of Lord Cecil's resolution was at the present time impossible. Schanzer, Italy, tried to reconcile the heated speakers.

Lord Cecil said he might be able to reach an agreement with Schanzer but not with Mr. Fisher. M. Reynold wanted nothing to be done and said this was a matter vital to the League of Nations.

Eventually a joint resolution by Lord Cecil and Schanzer was carried by 22 votes to though there were many abstentions.

The result was cheered and Lord Cecil was congratulated by numerous persons.

APPALLING FIRE AT PARIS.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT MILLIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 6-10 a.m., Sept. 30.

Paris.—The entire Fire Brigade of Paris is fighting an appalling fire in Grands Magasins du Printemps in Boulevard Haussmann the origin of which is attributed to a short circuit. The fire started in a kitchen on the top of the building and rapidly spread throughout the entire building the front of which has collapsed. Portions of the burning edifice have fallen into the adjoining buildings. Packers and carmen earlier in the day endeavoured to save goods particularly valuable carpets by throwing them out of the windows. The block was recently opened and a giant crane is still standing above it and menaces the firemen who have withdrawn from a narrow gap between the new and old blocks as falling facade is filling the street with huge masses of blazing debris. The New Block is a magnificent structure of five storeys covering three acres and the whole of this has been gutted. The old block which was threatened owing to wind blowing the flames across the narrow street between the buildings has only been saved by great exertions on the part of the firemen.

The fact that the fire started in the early morning before the arrival of five thousand employees prevented a serious loss of life. So far only the casualties reported are two firemen injured. Damage, however, must be enormous and possibly millions of francs worth of furs and tapestry and silks of enormous value have been destroyed.

A DEFAMATION SUIT.

ACCUSED OFFER NO DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Sept. 28.

When Mr. K. A. Kannan, Subordinate Judge, took up for hearing to-day the suit filed by Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, D. S. P., South Malabar, against Mr. T. Prakasam, Barrister, and others in connection with the Ottapalam incident, Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon and Prakasam each put in the following one statement:—This defendant having no faith in the administration of justice under the existing system of Government respectfully declines to enter into any defence, but as a matter of bona-fides this defendant admits having made statements ascribed to him and believes in their truth.

The suit has been adjourned for hearing to the 24th proximo. It is understood that proceedings for the contempt of the Court are in contemplation against Prakasam and Kesava Menon.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

CIVIE COURTS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

When the Bombay Council met this afternoon Mr. Pahaljani rose to move for leave otintroduce his Bill to repeal section 32 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869. This section prohibits any court lower than that of a District Judge to hear suits against any public servants. The Council gave the necessary leave after a brief statement from Mr. Pahajani. The report of the Select Committee to consider motions to amend the Standing Orders of the Council was then taken into consideration on the motion of the General Member, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the President having first disallowed a general discussion of the same. Mr. Pahajani led off with a criticism of the right of speaking twice in a debate which the Government Member in charge enjoys. He also suggested that the period of one year within which a resolution once discussed cannot be brought up again should be reduced to six months.

There was considerable discussion with regard to the amendment providing for the balloting of the resolutions. It was pointed out by the opponents of this procedure as was shown by the division which resulted in 41 voting for and 37 against.

The Council devoted almost the whole of to-day's remaining sitting to the consideration of the proposed amendments of Standing Orders more or less of a minor character.

CO-OPERATION OR N.-C.-O.?

WHY MAHATMAJI WAS FORCED TO ADOPT LATTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 28.

During his visit to Coimbatore, Mr. Gandhi was presented with an address of welcome by the Coimbatore Municipality, which while appreciating the selfless work of Mr. Gandhi for India, denounced Non-Cooperation and thought that the easiest and most proper way for attaining Swaraj was by cooperating with Government and working the Reforms in a spirit of goodwill.

Mr. Gandhi, replying, pointed out that after years of and experience he had come to the conclusion that in continuing co-operation with Government as it was, the country had lost terribly in all directions moral, economic and political, and after patient and painful process he came to the conclusion that Non-Cooperation was the only remedy.

Correspondence Summarised.

TRAMWAY MISMANAGEMENT:—"Fed Up" says that tram derailment is becoming common on the line along Frere Road and that passengers are put to considerable inconvenience. He asks the Passenger Relief Association to move in the matter and make the authorities put a stop to this disgraceful state of affairs.

KHADI MOBILISATION:—"Grim Determination" wants every true son of India to be clad in khadi and to organise a peaceful khadi army to march in silent procession through every village in order to show their appreciation of the services of the arrested leaders.

SHRI SANKARACHARYA & PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have already exposed the undesirable and partisan methods of Mr. Jennings, the Director of Information, in circulating to the Press a highly coloured and libellous statement regarding the status of Shri Sankaracharya. Now, it is fortunate for Mr. Jennings that the Shri Saukaracharya of Sardar Pith—Swami Barati Krishna Thirathji is a non-cooperator and is above the petitfogging ways of this mundane world of cura, and as becomes a true *Virakta*, will not seek the assistance of man made laws to vindicate his position as he openly declared in a public meeting over which he presided at Madav Baug. But is that a reason that an official in Government pay should indulge in libelling people of high religious status especially when they are not in a position to refute such baseless charges on good authority.

Will Mr. Jennings inquire and report as to how the claims of Sankaracharya were investigated by the Court at Ahmedabad, and on what grounds and with what strictures, the High Court on its appellate side set aside the orders of the lower Court?—will he also let the public know what part the political Agency has played in the Sankaracharya controversy?—Yours, etc.,

A HINDU DEVOTEE.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was general rain during the week in the Presidency proper. It was beneficial to standing crops and for rabi sowing. More rain is still needed in parts of Karnatak and Kolhapur. Sowing of kharif crops has been completed. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damages by excessive moisture in parts of Gujarat. Harvesting of early sown kharif crops continues in some places. Sowing of rabi crops has commenced wherever moisture available. Water for irrigation in the Sind canals was sufficient. Irrigated crops are in good condition. Supply of fodder is sufficient. Water supply for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition.

THE KARACHI TRIAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

and champion of a creed antagonistic to the creeds of the country. Lord Derby was inclined to omit it but at the Queen's own suggestion he redrafted the proclamation and here is the very first paragraph therein relating to the obligations of the Queen towards the people of India in which she says: "by the blessings of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil." This relates to our religions and runs as follows:—"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity and acknowledging gratitude for the solace of religion, we disclaim the desire to imposeour convictions on any of our subjects." And yet for the last 21 days my friend the counsel on behalf of the Crown has been trying to impose convictions, I do not know whose but certainly not ours, on six very good Mussalmans and one very good Hindu. The proclamation adds: "We declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law," which I hope you are going to do. It goes on to say: "And we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects on pain of our highest displeasure." The first authority mentioned in the proclamation is the Governor-General himself and I understand that it is with his concurrence that we have been molested and disquieted by reason of our religious faith and to other convictions now sought to be imposed upon us will be several convictions under the Indian Penal Code.

Life for a Mussulman to bear is to obey, whether he likes what is ordained or not provided it does not ordain aught that constitutes divine disobedience and if he is ordained aught that constitutes divine disobedience there is neither searching nor obeying. No obedience is due in aught that constitutes divine disobedience. Obedience is due only in that which is righteous. The same idea is expressed in another tradition of the prophet, the logic of which is invincible. No obedience is due to a creature of God in aught that involves disobedience to the Creator himself. Due warning of the ultimate consequences, to which the anti-Khilafat and anti-Islamic policy of the Lloyd George Government was driving the Muslims of India was given by the Indian Khilafat Delegation, of which I had the honour to be the head, both in writing—when the last mentioned tradition was cited more than once and also in the course of the interview which the delegation had with him at 10, Downing Street on 19th March 1920.

DUTY TO GOVERNMENT.

There is therefore nothing in the action of Indian Mussalmans generally or ourselves particularly that should have come as a surprise to the Government. We owed a duty to God and we owed a duty to the Empire and in the last resort when the demands of the Imperial Government came into direct conflict with the demands of the Universal Government of God. As Mussulmans, we could only obey God and are endeavouring to do so to the best of our humble capacity. A Mussulman's affection and disaffection are alike regulated by divine pleasure and displeasure. As the Prophet said love is in God, hate is in God. So long as the Mussulmans of India had not been forcibly driven to believe that British Government was the enemy of God and the enemy of Islam they remained loyal to it through thick and thin. My grandfather saved them the U.P. in the Mutiny. And their loyalty was carried to such length that it was often made and not always without reason.

CONVINCED OF HOSTILITY.

But they have now been convinced of the hostility of the Government to their faith as well as to their country by the policy pursued for more than a decade by the Government with regard to Islamic States and particularly the Khilafat, to which every Mussulman owes allegiance as port of his creed. During the last war, which, so far as the Khilafat is concerned, has not yet ceased, pledges solemnly given by Government regarding the freedom of the The Holy Places of Islam, which are territories and not buildings, from attack and molestation and the retention by the Khalifa of his capital in Constantinople and of Thrace and Smyrna, have been broken with the same light-hearted ease with which the religious obligations of the Mussulmans on the full respect for which Muslim loyalty has always been based when they were compelled to fight against the Muslim armies of the Khalifa. This was done even after the declaration of Jehad and our terror stricken warriors were packed off to fight in, what responsible Ministers themselves, including the Prime Minister and the Pinchbacked Napoleon, Mr. Winston Churchill, then Minister of Marine characterised as a crusade. That crusade still continues and new Christian Recruits have been enlisted by Government to carry the crusade into the Homelands of the Turks in the persons of Greeks who were not even at war with Turkey. Government which became responsible for the Greek invasion of Turkey in contravention of the terms of the armistice and has in many ways, both open and secret, assisted them is also responsible for the shameless and nameless atrocities which they have indubitably perpetrated on the showing of the Allied Commission of Inquiry. If Indian Mussulmans had a more effective force at their command to lay conclusions with Government they would have been obliged today by the Islamic law if they chose to remain Moslems to declare a holy war against it and this dispute of ours would then have been in the course of settlement at a very different place from Khalikdina Hall in the regrettable absence of such force. Such of them as can arrange to leave the country are required by the same Law to migrate to a safer land where no Crown Prosecutor would molest or disquiet the religious, trough, of course, only with a view to return to it after they had freed their country and made it safe for the undisturbed worship of God.

Crown Counsel Section 342 Cr. P. Code lays down that accused shall get the change to make a statement, explaining the evidence in the case.

Mahomed Ali:—After all, I am explaining my case and making the evidence clear that I demand of every Mussulman that he do his duty towards God, first, and then Sovereign. That is the charge laid against me and I am explaining away that charge. I am making no speech. I am making a statement of religious law by which I have been boundto go to the punishment which has to be given to me. The smart would not be hanged for the charge, it is I who will go on the gallows. Am I to follow God or your laws? Are the Proclamations of Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George mere scraps of paper? All Mussulmans should either leave this country or drive their enemies out. Precisely with the resolution pertaining to the army troops I am now dealing, I am sure there is nothing irrelevent in my statement. In June 1920, the Central Khilafat Committee, in accordance with the Law of Islam and in consultation with some leading compatriots of theirs of other faiths, decided upon a course of action which gave the Mussulmans hope of early emancipation without having to wage war against Government or migrate to another country.

Magistrate: Would you not type this and put the statement in court to save me time?

Mahomed Ali:—I am sorry I have no typewriter. If you give me one in Jail I shall be obliged and saved the drudgery.

Magistrate: I am most willing to do it. A typist shall be sent to you. I make a note of it here.

Magistrate: Whether the copies of the Belgaum Resolution, Urdu and English were found in your papers?

Answer:—The writing in the Urdu is partly in my handwriting and is my draft but I submit this is not a fair question to be asked because they assist the Crown. This is adducing further evidence against me which is the duty of the Crown Counsel who is amply paid for it. The resolution in English is also my draft and in my handwriting. I volunteer that statement.

Magistrate: Did you pass the resolution No. 6 or anything in similar terms?

Mahomed Ali:—I have said so clearly in my statement. I do not understand the trend of your questions. Do you want me to do the work of prosecution witness? I refuse to assist the Government. Yes, I did pass resolution No 6.

DR. KITCHLEW REFUSES TO SPEAK IN ENGLISH.

Accused No. 2, Husan Ahmed then said:—Whatever Maulana Mahomed Ali has said I support and I want to say something further as well.

Maulana Hussan Ahmed spoke in Urdu which neither the Magistrate nor the Clerk of the Crown could translate intoEnglish, whereupon the Magistrate asked the other accused if they would translate it into English for him.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said: We are non-co-operators and will not help the Court.

Dr. Kitchlew was then asked to make his statement. Dr. Kitchlew began to speak in Urdu, whereupon the Magistrate asked him to address the Court in English as he knew that language. Dr. Kitchlew refused to speak in English.

The audience at the back of the Hall made some noise when the Magistrate asked Mr. Brotherson, D. S. P., to restore order or else he would turn the people out).

PIR GHULAM MAJDIN'S STATEMENT.

Pir Ghulam Majdin then made an oral statement. He said; Our God has given command to Moslems 1310 years back that all Courts carrying on Justice against the saying of the Prophet should be considered the Courts of Tyrants and that no complaints should be presented to those Courts which are not guided by the tenets of the Prophet. The order of non-co-operation with these Courts was given us thirteen hundred years ago the Prophet enjoins on his followers to distribute his word to others. The Quoran says those who do not so distribute my word, on them is not only my curse but the curse of the whole world. That Moslem who prepares to fight another Moslem will see the door of hell in which he will always stay. And another punishment is the curse of God on him and the curse of man. Moslems are honoured by God; therefore do not kill Mahomedans Let no person kill the lives, properties, or belongings of Moslems. If he does, he will be a *kaffir*. The man who kills Moslems will become a *kaffir* and breaker of Gods Law. The Prophet has commanded that it will be easier for him to see the whole world being destroyed but not see one Moslem killing another. A Moslem should allow himself to be killed before he is compelled to kill another Mussulman. I consider it my duty to spread the gospel of my Prophet and let Moslems know the command of the Holy Prophet. To ask a Moslem not to kill is simply obeying the injunction of the Quoran. Now the Government which prosecutes people for obeying the Quoran evidently desires to wipe of the Muslim religion from the Earth. The resolution which we passed at the Karachi Khilafat Conference was not passed in June 1921 but passed 1340 years ago by Prophet Mahomed in the Court of God. Forty four crores of Moslems read this resolution every day in the world. What statement should I give before the Court of that Government which desires to efface Mahomedanism from the world. God commands in Quoran that that race which tries to kill Islamic Religion will die itself. Therefore by the incarceration of Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali Hussan Ahmed and others, Islam will not die but that Government itself will be destroyed. I am one of the 500 Ulemas who have signed the *fatwa*, the Jamat-ul-Ulema and we have decided that the *fatwa* should be reprinted. That decision was signed by 150 Ulemas, one of whom is myself.

That Fatwa contains 19 verses from the Quoran. The confiscation of that Fatwa confiscates the Quoran. No Moslem will contradict a word of the Fatwa except perhaps he who has become christianised by this Government. When my father came to this country General Robertson promised that our religious fredom would not be interfered. But that was a mere false and faithless promise.

The Pir Sahib's statement will be resumed to-morrow at 11 a.m.

CHARITIES.

KHULNA FAMINE FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

	Rs.
Pandit P. K. Dar	10
Bhogilal Chunilal	75

PUNJAB FAMINE FUND.

Pandit P. K. Dar	10
Bhogilal Chunilal	75

CHARITIES.

Intending donors are requested to send their subscriptions to the following addresses:—

Khulna—C. C. Mukerji c/o Ananda and Co., 32, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and Sir P. C. Ray, 92 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Punjab—Hon. Secretary, Kangra Famine Relief Fund, Kangra, Punjab.

Smyrna—Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Cullan Mansion, Dongree, Bombay.

RELIEF MEASURES IN MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The Collector of Calicut convened to-day a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Malabar Relief Committee to meet the 4 members of the Servants of India Society who have arrived here. Mr. F. B. Evans was also present. Mr. Thomas introduced the members of the society to the Executive Committee and discussed the situation and the nature of relief. It was decided that the members of the Society should go into the affected areas and enquire into the actual conditions and confer with the Executive Committee after their return from there and then decide upon the methods of work. The members expressed the hope that they would be able to secure financial help from other presidencies. They will go in two batches one to Perinthalmanna and Manargbat vin Pattambi and the other to Manjeri vin Malapurram.

CORPORATION MEETING.

REPRESENTATION PORT TRUST.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding when a resolution was passed protesting against the recommendation made by the Port Trustees for the abolition of the Corporation's representatives on the Board. A number of items of an unimportant nature were discussed before the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

CORPORATIONS REPRESENTATION IN BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar had proposed and Dr. Sukhia seconded:

That the Corporation strongly protest against the decision arrived at by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay regarding the abolition of the Corporation's representation on their Board; that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for information; that the Election Committee will prepare, in consultation with the Commissioner, and place before the Corporation a draft representation to Government on the subject.

That the President be requested to inform Government forthwith that the Corporation propose to send a representation to them on the subject and to request them to be so good as to await the Corporation's representation before taking any steps in the matter.

Mr. Boman-Behram said the decision of the Trustees was a most senseless one and he was surprised at the attitude adopted by the Municipal Commissioner in defending the decision. The Corporation was intimately connected with the health conditions of the city and was it not proper that they should have representatives on the board to look after the health of the citizens?

After some further discussion the resolution was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

A CHILD NON-COOPERATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly give publicity to the following. Yesterday night I witnessed the tragic end of a child of three. This child had a great liking for Khadi dress and since the beginning of July never put on anything but "Ghandi dress." Wherever he went he used to cry out "Gandhi Maharajin Jai" "Tilak Maharajin Jai" (i.e. Tilak Maharaj Jai). And the most wonderful of this, before he became mad has last at about 1 a.m. yesterday night, four times he uttered in clear voice "Gandhiji Jai". The departed soul of the child has even believed in the movement of Mahatmaji. A young soul can grasp the situation but the grey haired nonsoc-operators are still blind.

The name of this child of three was Pramod. May his soul rest in peace!!!—Yours etc.,

S. R. DESAI.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

ARREST OF LALA AMIR CHAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

Lala Amir Chand, General Secretary, Lahore City Congress Committee, was arrested this afternoon on an alleged charge of obstructing police officers in the discharge of their duty. It appears that the basis of the charge is Amir Chand's stopping two police Sub-Inspectors from entering the Bradlaugh Hall meeting, yesterday, because they were not dressed in Khaddar as the meeting was exclusively meant for Khaddar-dressed persons. Amir Chand refused to be released on bail.

DEVELOPMENT OF CROWN COLONIES.

MR. CHURCHILL ON COLLAPSE OF MARKETS.

HOW TO REMEDY PRESENT LACK OF ENTERPRISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 29.

"Development of the Crown Colonies is one of the factors which ought to be used in solving the temporary collapse of the markets," declared Mr. winston Churchill addressing the Gold Coast Civil Service dinner. "The time has now come when the Crown Colonies, which have attained adult status, should press forward economic and mechanical developments."

Mr. Churchill deplored Parliament's neglect of these great possessions and he suggested that something might be done to relieve the present lack of enterprise and initiative in business and industrial world by placing orders for locomotives, rails and all apparatus needed in order to raise these fertile countries with active populations and immense natural resources on a scientific basis. "Many of our old customers have disappeared. We have killed a lot of them and put others into bankruptcy court, so that they are unable to renew the orders with regularity and abundance we are entitled to expect. Why did we not look in the great circle of the British Empire where there were assets in which we could sink a hundred millions sterling for the next two years with the certainty of recovering every penny invested?"

RUSSIAN STEAMERS IN NEW YORK WATERS.

SOVIET'S SUIT AGAINST FEDERAL COURT FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

New York.—The Soviet Government sued the Federal Court for the possession of certain Russian steamers in New York waters but the Judge held that the Soviet Government could not appear as litigant in American courts, because it was not recognised by the United States.

HOCHST DYE WORKS IN POSSESSION OF WORKMEN.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO INTERFERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

Berlin.—A telegram from Frankfurt says that the workmen, who took possession of the Hoechst dyeworks, do not allow anyone to enter without their consent but hitherto there has been no disorder. French authorities have announced that they will not interfere but have requested the workmen to refrain from violence.

GERMAN POLICE FORCE.

ENTENTE'S DEMAND FOR REDUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

Berlin.—The Note of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control demands that the German police force be immediately reduced to the level demanded by the Entente. It declares that nothing has been done to carry out the stipulations for decentralising the Force, which is still organised in tactical units and is really a mobile fighting force similar to the Reichswehr.

FIRE IN EVRE AERODROME

MANY AEROPLANES BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

Brussels.—A great fire has destroyed the Evere aerodrome, many aeroplanes being burned. The explosion of petrol was heard in Brussels.

AMERICAN LOAN TO ARGENTINE.

NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

Buenos Aires.—Negotiations have been concluded for an American loan to the Argentine Government of fifty million dollars at seven per cent.